The Columbian.

VOL 40. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1905. NO. 38

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS.

AT THE

Farmers National Bank.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $140,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF

The Bloomsburg National Bank

At close of Business Friday, August 25th, 1905.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY'S CALL.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans - -	$238,127.09	Capital Stock, -	$100,000.00
United States Bonds	100,000.00	Surplus and Profits,	26,773.28
Other Bonds, -	178,904.92	Circulation, -	100,000.00
Furniture & Fixtures,	8,000.00	Bank Deposits,	14,667,07
Cash and Resrve,	80,493.60	Individual Deposits,	364,085.26
	$605,525.61		$605,525.61

A. Z. SCHOCH, President. WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier.

Ben Gidding

IF

YOUR CLOTHES COME FROM US THEY'LL BE RIGHT

Are you on the fence like many other men—don't know whether you'll buy a made-to-order or ready-made Suit?

Many a Man has been bothered the same way until he came here and had his mind relieved.

Our Suits bear all the ear marks of made-to-order garments and they cost about one-half less.

At $10. $15 or $20 you can choose a Suit that will look as if it was built for you.

THREE FOR ONE TRADING STAMPS.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY

BEN GIDDING

Corner Main and Center Sts.

—o—

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

COURT MATTERS

The regular October argument day which usually comes on the first Monday of the month, has been postponed until the first week in November, as Judge Staples must hold his own argument court in October. Any pressing matters, however, he will hear at chambers.

Associate Judges Fox and Krickbaum will sit on October 2nd, and will hear such matters as may be disposed of by them.

Anthony Kinkade who prosecuted Mrs. Sarley of Berwick for keeping a disorderly house, resulting in her acquittal and the costs being put on Kinkade, made an application to revoke the sentence and reimburse the prosecutor for the costs paid by him. Judge Staples on Tuesday filed an opinion refusing the application.

Among other things the Judge says: "It was the Court's opinion at the time it passed sentence upon the Prosecutor that the verdict was a just one. Because a man is a special officer of the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty does not exempt him from ordinary care. It was his duty to be fairly well satisfied of the guilt of the defendant before causing her arrest, and after her arrest to have furnished the information as to the witnesses as would have enabled the proper officers to have secured their attendance in Court. This he did not do. If his witnesses were not in attendance, an application to Court would have procured their attendance by attachment. Perhaps this will be a good lesson to the officer, and hereafter he will move with more care, and take more pains in presentation of a prosecution once commenced."

Conyngham School Board.

The trouble between the opposing factions of the school board of Conyngham township was aired in court on Tuesday. The hearing was brought up on proceedings to oust the directors for failing to perform their duties by neglecting to appoint teachers for the schools. An opportunity had been given them by Judge Staples to get together, but they failed to do so,

William C. Johnston Esq. represented the petitioners, and stated the case in a nutshell when he said: "What the Cain faction wants," "is to put out of office efficient teachers who have served for years, and who have the highest certificates and put in less competent teachers, all of which is done at the behest of a little political boss over there who is trying to use the schools for political purposes."

Judge Staples gave each side a chance to be heard, and it appears from what they said that it is impossible to come to an agreement, and the court will no doubt oust the whole board and put others in their places.

G. A. R. Supper

Immense crowds attended the chicken supper of the G. A. R. at Kleim's grove on Friday and Saturday evenings. Only thirty chickens were prepared the first night, and they were all gone by seven o'clock. After that hour the trolleys went down packed to the steps. On Saturday evening over seventy chickens were prepared, and these were all gone before the evening was over. The trolley company ran extra cars on Saturday, but it was after midnight before all got home.

Miss Verne Rawlings has accepted the position of collector for the Bell Telephone Co.

PASSING OF THE VETERANS

Time is Thinning Out the Ranks of Civil War Soldiers

During the Last Year Over Thirty Thousand Answered the Final Roll Call—Death Rate Increases Each Succeeding Year

Time is thinning the ranks of the soldiers of the Civil War. It is over forty years since Lee surrendered at Appomatox, and boys who wore the blue then are old men now. The commissioner of pensions states that during the fiscal year ended June 30th no less than 30,324 survivors of the war for the Union passed from earth. The reports of the Grand Army of the Republic, show that 9,151 of its members have died since the last national encampment. These figures do not reveal all the ravages made by the grim destroyer among the veterans during the year. The pension rolls, although the high water mark of 1,000,000 names was reached last January, cannot furnish the information necessary to accurately determine the losses by death among the old soldiers. It is estimated that there are 200,000 soldiers who have never applied for pensions, and many of those who did apply were rejected. The Grand Army of the Republic numbers 235,455, but as Commander-in-Chief King says, "there are very many survivors of the Union armies of the Civil War who still hold aloof and fail to avail themselves of their eligibility to join the Grand Army of the Republic." It is wholly probable that to the deaths shown by the pension rolls during the past year 2,000 more may be safely added.

With each succeeding year the death rate is bound to increase. In a very short time all those who fought in the great conflict of 1861-5 will have reached the scriptural span of three score and ten. Then death is certain to work still greater ravage than did the foe at Antietam, Shiloh, Chicamauga, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and countless other fields "where carnage heaped high its slaught'rous ranks." Men of this generation will see the day when the last survivor of the armies of the Union will join the host on the other shore." It is the way of all the earth, but their last days are soothed by the knowledge that their sacrifices were not in vain, that their country was not ungrateful, and that their labors live after them in the Union of the states.

DOCTORS MEET.

A meeting of the members of the 17th Censorial District of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania was held in Sunbury.

The Association was called to order by Dr. L. B. Kline of Catawissa, who in a short address explained the object of the meeting, after Dr. W. B. Stoner, of Sunbury was nominated for President and Dr. P. C. Newbaker of Danville, for Secretary. These gentlemen were unanimously chosen.

After disposing of business pertaining to the organization of the meeting the president introduced Dr. J. S. John, who read a paper entitled "The X-Ray in General Practice." The reading of the paper was very favorably received.

The Columbia county doctors present were: Drs J. J. Brown, J. R. Montgomery, S. B. Arment, J. W. Bruner, J. S. John; from Berwick, Drs. E. L. Davis, J. H. Bowman, G. L. Reagan; from Espy, Dr. J. R. Wolfe.

It is said that there are 1600 foreigners in West Berwick and Briar Creek.

THE BISHOP'S CHAPEL.

It is perhaps not generally known that Bishop Darlington is having one of the rooms on the second floor of his handsome residence, in Williamsport, remodeled into a little chapel for public worship, where any one can repair daily for prayers.

The chapel is in a cozy room on the east side of the residence, and it is being fitted up at an expense of about a thousand dollars, and when the work is finished, which will be soon, it will be complete in every detail, including altar, brass altar rails and comfortable pews, while the room will be brightly illumined with electric lights. Cathedral stained glass windows have already been put in place, as has also the altar, and the pews are now being completed. Pictures will decorate the walls, and the chapel will be one of the finest of the kind in the country. It is the Bishop's own church, and is where he will worship daily when at home, with any who care to attend the services.

The residence of Bishop Darlington was formerly the home of the late James V. Brown, a brother of Mrs. H. H. Grotz of Bloomsburg.

Bishop Darlington has been a busy man since he came into this new Diocese of Harrisburg. The Diocese embraces 15,000 square miles of territory, twice the size of the state of New Jersey, and he has averaged probably 1,000 miles a week traveling by train, stage coach and other conveyances, in going about and getting acquainted, together with performing his official duties. He is thoroughly delighted with Williamsport and the cordial reception he has met with. In five or six weeks he and his family will leave for Harrisburg for the winter, and much attention will then be given to the southern section of the Diocese.

James B. Harman.

James B. Harman died at his home in Orangeville on Saturday morning, September 16, at half past seven o'clock, aged 71 years, 10 months and 29 days. He had been ill for a year or more with dropsy. He was born in Orange township and resided there all his life. He learned the cabinet making trade when a young man, and later conducted a business for himself. He served many years as a justice of the peace in Orangeville, and for some time conducted a drug store in the Odd Fellows Hall building which he erected. His wife, Harriet Covenhoven, survives him, and also four children, namely: William W. of Leavenworth, Kansas; George H. of Milton; Florence, wife of John Moore, of Wilkes-Barre, and Della who resides at home. He was a brother of the late Peter S. Harman of Bloomsburg, and of Harry C. Harman of Downingtown; Jacob, of Millville, and Mrs. George Bates of Wilkes-Barre. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a 32nd degree Mason. The funeral was held on Monday morning, Rev. Dr. Hemingway officiating, with Masonic rites at the grave in the Orangeville cemetery.

William B. Webb of West Pittston, a native of this town, and Miss Irene McNeal of Catawissa, were married at the bride's home on Tuesday. Rev. Frank Traub, brother-in-law of the bride, performed the ceremony in the presence of the two families. The bride and groom went to Columbia City, Indiana, and on their return will keep house in West Pittston where Mr. Webb is employed as a druggist.

Johnny Get a Gun

While You Can Get Such Values at J. C. WELLS'.

The following well known American gun, single barrel, self ejector, made by Hopkins & Allen, they are beauties, always $6.00, now yours for $3.98.

No use in explaining the American double barrel gun made by the Hartford Arms Co. Well, we are letting this gun go for $14.00.

The Stevens Arms Co., double barrel guns, good values at $18, now yours for $14.50.

Don't forget we have the Belgium double barrel gun, honest value $10.00, as a leader we make it $6.98.

—o—

For Sale by

J. G. Wells.

HIGHWAYMEN INFEST SUNBURY

Outrages Are Becoming a Common Occurrence In That City.

Hold-ups, robberies and other outrages are becoming so common an occurrence in Sunbury that many of the citizens are carrying firearms to protect themselves against the criminals that infest that city.

A number of hold-ups occurred Sunday night, but the highwaymen did not succeed in robbing any of their intended victims.

The hold-up men selected the Fifth ward. Between ten and eleven o'clock a blacksmith named Smith, employed at the Susquehanna converting works, was returning to his home in the fifth ward. At the corner of Railroad avenue and Julia street two colored men and a white partner attacked him and made a demand for his watch and money. They knocked him down and handled him roughly in a scuffle, but he managed to regain his feet and get away before they were able to secure his money and valuables.

Reports of hold-ups in the Fifth ward were rife Monday morning. According to one story, a German employed at the converting works was relieved of his watch and forty dollars in cash, while a man named Rable is said to have lost twenty-five dollars and his gold time piece.

Neither of these stories could be confirmed upon investigation, but it was learned that two prominent railroad men were stopped by suspicious characters who inquired the hour, but they did not tarry and were not molested.

William Christ of Northumberland, a motorman on the Sunbury and Norththumberland trolley line, was another victim. Christ was walking to his home, after making his last trip and at the Island entrance to the second railroad bridge, he was stopped by a burley man, armed with a stout club, who demanded him to hand over his money. Christ took flight and got away without losing any of his cash.

Judge Staples on Tuesday gave the custody of the Rubenstein children to their father, taking them from their grandmother Mrs. Bingham, but under certain conditions. The father is to provide properly for them, or they will be taken from him, and the children are to remain with him or be sent to some institution. Mrs. Bingham is rather a voluminous talker and she cut loose on Rubenstein.

The Leader Store Co., Ltd.

Fourth and Market Streets

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

BEFORE making your Fall purchases it will be to your advantage to see our line of

Furniture, Carpets and Rugs

Lace and Tapestry Curtains and Portieres

Dress Goods, Trimmings and Laces

Notions, Shoes, Groceries

Quality, "Just Right"
Styles, "Just Right"
Prices, "Just Right"

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD.

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A MOUNTAIN OF GOLD

$22,000,000 Already Taken From Mount Morgan.

NO SIMILAR FORMATION

A Mountain in Queensland Composed Entirely of Gold Ore.—Sold by a Poor Herder for $5 an Acre.—Fortunes Made By It for Subsequent Owners.

A London newspaper announced the other day that the usual monthly dividends of $145,000 had been paid on the stock of the Mount Mining Company. Thus far the lucky shareholders in this company have received more than $22,000,000 in dividends.

The richest gold deposits were found at the top of the mountain, and until the top had been quarried away the dividends amounted to more than $500,000 a month. The sensational returns ceased several years ago, and since then the company has been paying regularly $145,000 a month, and seems likely to continue to do so for many years, for the entire mountain, as far as can be ascertained, consists of gold-bearing ore of uniform richness.

Mount Morgan in the southeastern part of Queensland, Australia, is probably the most marvellous gold mine ever opened. There is pathetic as well as romantic interest in its history.

Years ago the mountain was owned by a poor herder named Gordon, who eked out a precarious existence by keeping a few score of cattle. He had fenced in the mountain and a strip of the plain around it, established his residence there and fulfilled all the conditions necessary to make the property his homestead.

The few people who came to his little cottage wondered that he had chosen so uninviting a spot, for the pasteuring was poor and little of the soil was adapted to cultivation. He said, however, that he had plenty of water, and that consideration had induced him to settle there.

One day two brothers named Morgan came to Gordon's cottage at nightfall and sought his hospitality. It was the custom in the bush country to make all travellers as comfortable as possible, and Gordon welcomed the strangers and set out his best store for their entertainment.

They were experienced prospectors and were looking for gold indications. As they were chiefly interested in mining, Gordon told them about his mountain. He said that he had observed curious green and blue stains over it, and he would not be surprised if it contained copper.

He excited the curiosity of the Morgan brothers, who next morning examined the mountain. A shower during the night had wetted the rocks, and one of the brothers observed indications of gold that fairly startled him.

They said nothing, but pocketed a few specimens of the rock and went on their way. They had discovered the richest known spot on the globe.

A few weeks later the Morgan brothers again appeared and offered to buy the land from Gordon at $5 an acre. He thought it was a good offer and decided to sell. At that time the Morgans had no idea of the enormous value of the mountain, though they were confident that it would pay handsomely to work it.

Gordon drove his cattle away to another freehold, and a few years ago it was reported that he had died in poverty. He lived long enough to know the value of the prize that had slipped through his hands.

A battery was needed to treat the rock, but the Morgans did not have money enough to buy the necessary plant. They therefore offered a half interest in the property to a resident of Rockhampton for $10,000, the money to be invested in machinery.

He said it was too great a risk for one man to take, but he found three other men to go in with him, each investing $2,500. There were thus six men in the enterprise, the Morgan brothers owning half of the property.

Five years later each of the six men was a millionaire. The stock is now more widely distributed, though it is in comparatively few hands. The mine has made a fortune for every one concerned in it.

It was found that the methods necessary for mining and reducing the ore were unique, as no similar formation or quality of ore had been discovered elsewhere. Original methods were therefore devised for working the mine.

At the foot of the mountain there is now a thriving town, and the whole district has been transformed by the great expenditures of the company. The place where poor Gordon's cattle found scanty subsistence is now marked by the luxurious homes of a few very rich men and the cottages of an army of workmen usually numbering 1,200.

Geologists believe that they have discovered how this mountain of gold ore came to be formed. They say that the occurrence of the gold is due to a former thermal spring that brought up the precious metal with other mineral substances, chiefly silica and iron, in solution and precipitated them at the surface.

In this way the wonderful mountain was built up and the whole of it is a solid mass of gold bearing ore.

A poet says: "Her face was passing fair, but sorrow came and left its traces there." Where sorrow left the rest of the harness the deponent sayeth not.

COL. BRYAN'S JAPANESE PUPIL.

Yamashita Yaschiro Going Home to Become the Bryan of Japan.

Yamashita Yaschiro, the young Japanese who has been studying the science of government under the combined tutelage of William J. Bryan and the State University, will shortly thereafter return to Japan, where he will enter politics.

He is pleasant faced and rather slender, and he surprised Col. Bryan six years ago by descending upon him one afternoon while he was enjoying the restful shade of his porch and announcing that he had come to make his home with the Nebraskan to learn the art of becoming a state man and a leader of the people. Mr. Bryan demurred, at first gently, but later strenuously; but nothing he could say or do could shake the firm determination of the young Japanese.

Mr. Bryan told him that he should find some place to work and in this way obtain the means with which to go through school. Yamashita replied that that was just what he wanted to do, and as he had the right of choice he had fixed upon Col. Bryan's house as his home during the time he was getting his education.

The patient, gentle courtesy of the Japanese would be satisfied with no unfavorable answer, and Mr. and Mrs. Bryan capitulated gracefully. The young man said that he had read much of what Mr. Bryan had said and written, and these words had inspired him to educate himself and become the Bryan of Japan.

These were not the exact words of Yamashita, but that was what he meant, and as he could learn to be the Bryan of Japan only by sitting at the feet of the original he was no longer resisted. His gentle manners soon made him a household favorite. He was at home in any department of the domestic work and he faithfully performed every task that was required of him.

Despite his rather poor equipment for entrance into the university, he qualified within two years and has diligently applied himself to the course of study he marked out, which embraced political economy, sociology, ethics and American history. Col. Bryan has interested himself very much in the young man, and guided him in his selection of studies and reading.

All the time Yamashita has made his home with the Bryans and has made himself a general favorite in the university and the city. To a reporter he said:

"My course of study has been shaped with the intention of fitting me for a career in politics in my native land. There are great opportunities there for young men, and many of us have been favored with the opportunity to imbibe the best there is of American ideals and institutions.

"We feel very grateful to you people for the chances we have had, and shall try to repay you by trying to make our own country more than ever deserving of the title of the America of the Orient. Japan is on the wave of a great intellectual uplift and is destined to take a more prominent position in world affairs hereafter. A knowledge of American politics and of political economy will fit our young men for the great opportunities that will arise.

"I shall devote my life, regardless of material interests, to assisting mankind and helping to make their condition better. I am not versatile enough to do all things, and I hope I am not so unwise as to think myself capable to do many things, but I expect to meet with success in politics in my native land.

"To me that appeals as a great field of usefulness. It may be as broad as a nation is great or as wide as the world's brotherhood.

"The real basis of universal politics is to know man. I have been much interested in mathematics, literature and philosophy, but immeasurably more in finding out in what way I could beter the condition of my fellow men."

Quail Abundant in Oklahoma.

With favorable weather conditions during the nesting season next spring there should be more quail in Oklahoma in the fall than at any time since the country was opened. The game law enacted by the last legislature was so prohibitive that during the past open season for quail, which closed February 1st, the killing of birds was reduced to a minimum. Not only was it against the law for any person to ship quail to points outside of Oklahoma, but an Oklahoma sportsman could not ship quail on common carriers from one point to another in Oklahoma. Railroad and express companies dared not accept prohibitive game for shipment. The Oklohoman who ate quail this year either killed them himself or caused some person to violate the law in buying them.

The game law has been strictly enforced this season, and many heavy fines, sometimes as high as $200, were imposed upon violators. There has been an abundance of quail, and in several western counties, especially Day, prairie chickens were plentiful.—Kansas City Journal.

You Needn't Take a Cussing in Kansas.

Squire Smith of Harrison township, in Kiowa County, has handed down some new law. A man was brought before him the other day charged with assault. The defendant admitted the crime, but said that he was justified in committing it because the complaining witness had called him a lot of vile names. The squire discharged the prisoner, saying that a man who would cuss another deserved to be licked.—Kansas City Journal.

THE COST OF KILLING

War Grows More Expensive But Fewer Are Slaughtered

HAS BECOME A SCIENCE

Battle of Waterloo Was One of the Bloodiest Contests of the Century—One English King Prevented from Waging War Because He Was Over $2,000,000 in Debt.

It costs far more to kill a man in modern than it did in ancient warfare. According to the best authorities of Russia and Japan, the conflict recently ended involved a total cost of $1,500,000,000. Of this the Russians suffered a loss approximately $1,000,000,000 and the Japanese $500,000,000. The Russian casualties amounted to 400,000 and the Japanese to 200,000 men, says the New York Tribune.

It may be estimated, therefore, that every man who fell on either side in the recent struggle for supremacy in the far east represented an expenditure of $2,500. It cost $1,225 to vanquish one Russian, and Russia had to spend $5,000 to overwhelm one Japanese.

Although more money is spent today in war than in olden times, yet fewer are killed. The great guns of modern invention, costing thousands of dollars to construct and hundreds of dollars to fire, and the battleships, representing expenditures of from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 each, are less destructive to human life than the spears and arrows of the ancients. At the same time that men have devised more powerful engines of warfare, they have gone still further in inventing more nearly invulnerable methods of defense.

Some of the great battles and wars of the last century seemed bloodier than they actually were in comparison. The battle of Waterloo was one of the bloodiest of the contests of the century. Of those who fought under Wellington and Napoleon in this battle, 35.8 per cent gave up their lives or were wounded. The battle of Leipsic ranked next, with 25 per cent of casualties. On the field of Gettysburg the percentage was 20.6. Judging by percentages, the battle of Moukden in the recent war was bloodier than any of these. Its percentage of casualties was 36.3. Taking some of the recent wars as a whole, the percentages have been: American civil war, 6.4; Franco-Prussian war, 10.7; Boer war, 19.

A comparison of the cost of providing a gun and firing it, as it has grown within the last century, gives a good impression as to the increase in the cost of warfare. It is said that in the time of the war for the overthrow of Napoleon Bonaparte, when solid shot were used, a 32-pound ball cost only five shillings, or $1.25. At the time of the Crimean war, in the 50's, these had been replaced by 32-pound shells. The shells cost, ready filled for firing, $5. The charge of powder and wadding cost $3 more. A 68-pound shell, powder, etc., cost $9.50. The cannons weighed from three to five tons, and cost from $325 to $475 each. A 12-inch gun, an inches larger than the great howitzers used by the Japanese at Port Arthur, costs the United States government $11,000. It weighs from 54 to 60 tons, and each time it is fired the treasury is mulcted of $440, or the cost of a cannon less than 50 years ago.

That war relatively cost less in the middle ages than today is indicated by the fact that one English king was prevented from going to war because he was a debtor for $2,500,000 and could borrow no more.

Two or three centuries ago it was discovered that money for warfare could be secured more easily and in larger quantities by bonding the nation for it and taxing the people to pay the interest. Wars began to cost more. In less than 300 years, Great Britain has spent on warfare $6,795,000,000. The revolution of 1688 cost $155,000,000; the War of the Spanish Succession, $220,000,000; the Spanish war, $325,000,000; the Seven Years' War, $535,000,000; the American War of Revolution, $725,000,000; the war of the French revolution, $2,350,000,00; the war against Napoleon, $2,030,000,000. The Boer war cost Great Britain in cash more than $800,000,000.

It is estimated that the wars of the nineteenth century cost the world $17,922,000,000.

The debts of the chief nations of the earth aggregate more than $34,000,000,000. It is believed that three-fourths of this sum was swallowed up in warfare and preparations for it. Nearly all the sum represented by the debts of Great Britain, France and Germany was spent for warfare. These countries are spending annually in interest on their debts nearly $290,000,000.

The Hotel on Wheels.

Old sleeping cars and parlors cars bring good money in rental before they are sent to the junk shop. They are chiefly wanted by showmen and traveling photographers, who run all over the country with them during the summer. You find them sidetracked at all the small towns. Some are used by medicine men and agents of all kinds, who travel in large groups. Scores of these cars are in the hands of strolling entertainers who don't want to remain idle between seasons.

The rental of these movable hotels has developed into a recognized industry. A bond is required for the return of the car to the point where it was hired. From ten to twenty persons can live comfortably on an ordinary show car.

Clay modelling in schools is condemned by doctors as being worse than slates for transmitting infectious diseases.

Tea grows wild in many parts of Siam.

CHESS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Woman Champion Explains Its Efficiency.

Fads and frills in the school course are outdone! Miss Rosa Bradford Jefferson, the latest advocate of an addition to the curriculum, would have every child taught to play chess as part of the education given it by the state.

But Miss Jefferson is no faddist. The gospel she preaches is one impressed by years of practice and result, for she is herself a "chess child," and it is from the height of her position as the champion woman chess player of the world that she is urging upon educators a list of reasons why chess should be an essential of a practical public school training.

All my family were chess players, and I suppose a bent in that direction came to me naturally. When I was six I already understood the game, and by the time I was eight I had defeated some of the leading experts of Mississippi.

"Except for the first few moves, I rely on no set method. Everything depends on my antagonist. There is no such thing as chance in chess. It is all a matter of calculation. It is to the mind what physical culture is to the body, what manual training is to the hands. It is a splendid mathematical discipline. It develops a reasoning mind. It inculcates accuracy, and sharpens observation to a point that makes it photographic. Memory becomes a series of pictures. The Germans are introducing it into their schools. Why should not we do likewise?

"My knowledge of chess has made everything easier for me. It helped me in music to understand the principles of harmony. It is a help in arithmetic. It is a help in spelling. Just consider the intricacies of chess," continued the enthusiast. "The first move on either side can be made in twenty different ways, and the possible combinations after that are practically beyond computation. Success depends not upon luck, but upon brain. The attack, the defense and the capture are made before the eye of the enemy."—New York World.

Strange Foods.

A Chinaman conducts in New York what is probably the queerest shop in the world. The sign on the door says: "Strange Foods—Exotics."

And here are sold eatables from all parts of the world.

Chow-chow is one of the dealers' commodities. This is not the chow-chow that everybody eats, a cheap pickle; it is the real Chinese chow-chow, a compound of bruised vegetables, very odd and bitter in taste, and very costly—$1.50 a pint.

Ant-cakes are small biscuit of a grayish color that cost $2.50 apiece. They are made of the dried and compressed bodies of African white ants. Men who live a while in Africa grow fond of ant-cakes, as they who live a while in Japan grow fond of Japanese raw fish. The dealer sells, he says, about a hundred of these cakes every month.

Edible snails he sells in great quantities to French families. Filled with the green butter that gives them succulence—escargot butter—they cost ten cents apiece.

The man sells betel nut, which in the east is chewed like tobacco. A box of ground betel weighing a half pound costs a dollar. Half a teaspoonful of the powdered nut is wrapped in a leaf and chewed with a pinch of lime. Though it darkens the enamel, it is said to preserve the teeth.

Genuine Russian caviar is one of the dealer's most costly commodities. A tablespoonful of it costs $2. Twice as much ordinary caviar can be bought elsewhere for a quarter, but those who have once tasted the real thing never again return to the substitute—sturgeon roe; for Russian caviar is as different from sturgeon roe as liver is from crow.

Teaches History with Dolls.

A novel idea has been realized in Paris by M. Leo Claretie, who, besides being an eminent educationist, is an ardent advocate of rendering education attractive. His system of the history of France in dressed dolls is to be placed on public exhibition, as an object lesson in its capabilities. Even the prehistoric periods, whose life can only be known on the testimony of the rocks, are represented.

Within the pale of history every age is represented by its leading figures, as Gaul, pre-Roman, Roman and Frankish. Then come the Crusades, the English wars, the middle ages, the early modern period, and so on to the third republic.

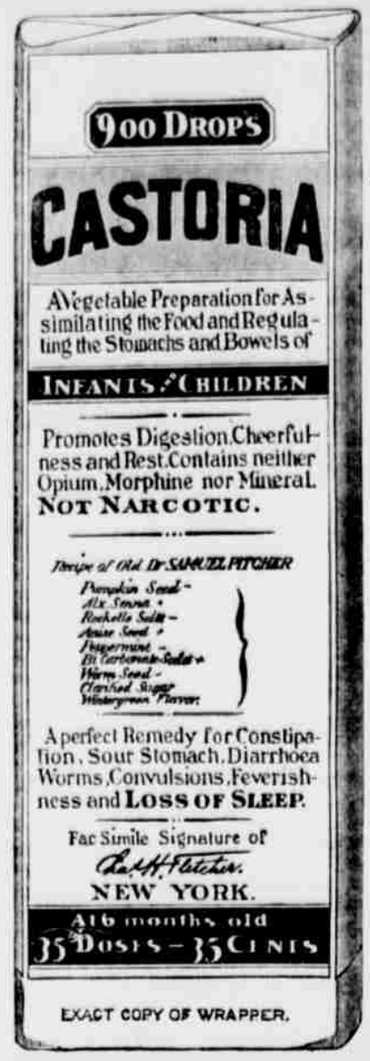
Hay and Lincoln.

As with Lincoln, so with Hay, the rough edges of untoward events and impertinent individualisms were made smooth by a sense of humor and a parrying and ameliorating wit. The gifts were different but analogous. Likewise, while it may be said that Nicolay had something of Lincoln's gravity of mind and explicitness of statement, Hay had something of Lincoln's sentiment, brevity, balance of style and imaginative grasp, while both shared the mighty President's love of country and devotion to its service.—Century Magazine.

There are neither distilleries, breweries nor saloons in Persia, and the only beverage of an intoxicating sort is a wine which, to the stranger, tastes too much like medicine to be indulged in in quantity.

An English judge recently altered a sentence from eighteen months of hard labor to five years' penal servitude because the prisoner threw a bottle at him.

There is a village in Wales which bears the name of Nowhere.



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CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

GRANGE NEWS.

By J. T. Allman, Press Correspondent and Secretary Penn'a State Grange.

The last session of the National Grange was held on the Pacific Coast in far off Oregon. The coming session will be held on the Atlantic coast in Atlantic City, N. J. The Grange is truly a national organization.

Other interests and other classes recognize it as such and the farmer who believes in organization and who is moved by a desire to help himself and his class cannot afford to stay outside of the gates.

BIG QUESTIONS.

The political boss is powerless without money and it is possible to get money only from those who have it. Hence the real factor in manipulating politics is the special interest that has something to gain by influencing legislation. The boss is only the agent of these special interests. So long as these interests exist so long will he have a field in which to operate. Many then are ready to say we will have him with us always for in these days of steam and electricity many branches of business can be run only on a large scale. It is true that this is an age of large things with the promise of still larger ones in the future. We are face to face with the question whether it will be best for the body politic that these interests shall continue to be private interests or whether they shall be operated by all of the people for all of the people. The principle objection to running public utilities by the public is the strength of the political pull it would give to the unscrupulous politician. Those who argue thus forget that the element of power in the hands of the politician is money and that the money comes from the corporations. Thus the real political boss is the head of a great corporation. For instance, is not the president of a railroad, as railroads are now run, a far more potent factor politically than the same man would be if he were a government employee, especially if he were elected instead of being appointed to his position?

Big questions confront the people of this age and they must be decided by the common people. They require careful thought and much discussion. The organized farmers are talking them over in the grange. It is to be feared that the unorganized farmers think of them little if at all.

DESPOILING NATURE'S GIFTS.

A German whose education had been thorough and whose observation had been extensive, in contrasting Germany with the United States admitted that the location, area, and resources of Germany bear no comparison with those of America, but Germany, he said, husbands and improves her resources while America destroys hers. That there is much truth in this charge was deeply impressed on the writer during a recent ride on the Philadelphia & Erie railroad. After leaving Lock Haven the road runs among the mountains for a hundred miles or more. Only a generation ago these mountains were covered with magnificent forests of valuable timber. Now scarcely a tree is seen that is fit to cut for a saw log. The German forests have furnished fuel and lumber for a thousand years and are now as valuable as ever.

On emerging from the mountains the oil fields are entered. Here the same evidence of destruction is apparent. The thoughtful observer cannot help asking whose hand planted the forest and placed the oil in the heart of the earth and for whose benefit was it done. If it was done by the Author of Nature for the benefit of humanity, then why were a lumber king and an oil magnate allowed to reap the harvest, and why are private interests still allowed to devour the things that God has made? It is a hopeful sign that these questions are receiving consideration by many who until recently gave them but little thought.

ORGANIZED FARMERS.

Pennsylvania has nearly 300,000 farms. Of course there are 300,000 farmers and nearly every farmer is a voter. Nor is this all. On many farms there are two and sometimes three or more voters. A conservative estimate gives the agricultural class at least 500,000 votes in the State. This represents a power possessed by no other class—a power which, if united and directed aright could not be successfully resisted. And yet for want of union we take what others give us and bear what they place upon us.

The tax collector has again posted up his notices and again we will call upon him and pay four times as much tax as our neighbor who has the same amount of money invested in some other form of property. We, however, deserve no sympathy. Rather should we as a class hang our heads in shame for thus suffering wrong when we have the power to secure the right. The time is coming when we will assert ourselves. The organized farmers have in the past won substantial victories through the grange and they will win even greater in the future. All that is now needed is numbers. The Grange is fully equipped to do the work. The unorganized farmers have no influence where law makers meet.

The mother who would be horrified at the thought of letting her daughter wander away to a strange country without guide or counsel, yet permits her to enter that unknown land of womanhood without counsel or caution. Then, in utter ignorance, the maiden must meet physical problems whose solution will affect her whole future life. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been well named a "God-send to women." It corrects irregularities and imparts such vigorous vitality to the delicate womanly organs, as fits them for their important functions. Many a nervous, hysterical, peevish girl has been changed to a happy young woman after the use of "Favorite Prescription" has established the sound health of the organs peculiarly feminine.

Every woman should own a copy of the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. The same book of 1008 pages in substantial cloth for 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington D. C. Sept. 14, 1905.

There will be bad times ahead for the investigating committee that went through the Government Printing Office and brought about the present state of affairs in which the President has been forced to discharge the Public Printer and temporarily put one of his foremen in his place. The new acting public printer is doing the best he can for himself by exposing the slackness and inefficiency of the regime under which the Printing Office formerly labored. This course has two advantages. It makes prominent the fact that the new printer is a man who knows his business, as he probably does, and strengthens his chances for permanent appointment. It also detracts from the attention that would otherwise be directed to the internecine strife in the office But it is likely when Congress meets that there will be several unpleasant developments forced by the opposition which cares nothing for the feelings of the administration. Congress is said to be quite deeply involved in the Printing Office trouble. The two rival machines, the Merganthaler and the Lanston that were competing for business in the big printery were backed by able lobbies of both political faiths. Several congressmen held stock in one or the other of the companies and it is stated that the machines that were sold to the government were priced almost twice as high as those which went to private concerns. This charge applies to both the type machine companies involved. There was also a large amount of stock judiciously distributed that was expected to influence legislation. Just what part of these revelations were made to the Keep commission is not known. But they have stirred up a hornet's nest and will call for a very thorough whitewashing as soon as Congress gets where it can wield the brush. It is probable that the congressional committee will vent a good deal of its spite on the employed of the government departments who have run up enormous printing bills through their ignorance of the first elements of copy preparation.

***

This is one of the points to which the new Public Printer has drawn attention in showing the conditions that confront the government printery. In the first place the government is called upon to do an enormous amount of unnecessary printing. Some of it is work authorized by Congress but wholly outside the pale of government work. There has even been copies of the reports of patriotic societies with pictures and biographies of their officers printed and other things of a like nature in which no one is interested save those who have an itching to see their names and faces in print. Then there are scores and scores of government reports that are not of the slightest interest to anyone even to the men who compile them. One typewritten copy would be about all that was needed if the matter were put on a strict utilitarian basis. But the worst source of waste and extravagance comes in the kind of copy that is submitted to the printing office by government officials who should know better. Whole reports have to be reset owing to the carelessness and ignorance of their authors and nearly all the copy that comes in is put up by people who not only do not know the first thing about printing but some of whom cannot even write English. It is said if a decent system is adopted in sending in copy from the government departments and any attempt is made to hold down the mass of useless and foolish matter that is submitted, the national printing bill can be cut by hundreds of thousands of dollars annually and no one be in the least injured.

***

Fresh trouble has broken out in connection with the Geological Survey. The specific charge is that aliens are employed in the survey in contravention of the President's order, and that employees of the bureau are doing work with government material and in government time for their own private benefit. The storm center of the bureau is the map engraver's department and there has been a row between the head engraver of the department, S. J. Kubel, and the American society of plate printers. The matter has been referred to the President more than once, and it will probably result in another investigation when the Keep Commission gets a little time on its hands.

***

The Grand Jury which had adjourned for a time after finding the indictments against Holmes, Peckham and Haas in connection with the cotton leak scandal in the Department of Agriculture, has gone to work again and is expected to make its final report in October. Nothing of its work has been divulged so far, but it is said that there will be several new indictments found, some implicating the officials already indicted and others against employees of the Department who have hitherto escaped. It is said that one will be for bribery and another involving two employees will be for conspriacy.

The reports of the Department of Agriculture have rather fallen into disrepute of late, but there will be several new ones concerning the foodstuff crop out shortly. The advance information is already in and points to a big yield of corn, wheat and oats. The corn crop, it is expected, will be in the neighborhood of 2,716,000,000 bushels. This is far in excess of any previous corn crop and a few days more will put the whole of it beyond the danger of damage from frost. The forecast for spring wheat is 285,331,000 bushels, the winter wheat crop will also be large and both will be considerably in excess of the crop last year. Oats will be about 5 per cent better than last year and the only crop to show a decrease will be potatoes.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Your Life Current.

The power that gives you life and motion is the nerve force, or nerve fluid, located in the nerve cells of the brain, and sent out through the nerves to the various organs.

If you are tired, nervous, irritable, cannot sleep; have headache, feel stuffy, dull and melancholy, or have neuralgia, rheumatism, backache, periodical pains, indigestion, dyspepsia, stomach trouble, or the kidneys and liver are inactive, your life-current is weak.

Power-producing fuel is needed; something to increase nerve energy—strengthen the nerves.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is the fuel you need. It feeds the nerves, produces nerve force, and restores vitality.

"When I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Anti-Pain Pills I was confined to my bed. I had severe nervous spells, the result of two years illness with malaria. I gradually grew so weak that I was unable to sit up. The spells would commence with cold chills, and I would become weak and almost helpless. My circulation was poor. I had doctored right along but grew weaker and weaker. The Nervine seemed to strengthen me right away and my circulation was better. I have taken in all seven bottles of the Nervine, and I am entirely well."

ROSA E. WEAVER, Stuarts, Ia.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Here is Relief for Women.

If you have pains in the back, Urinary, Bladder or Kidney trouble, and want a certain, pleasant herb remedy for woman's ills, try Mother Gray's **AUSTRALIAN-LEAF**. It is a safe monthly regulator. At Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample package FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. 9-21 4t

Flies Carry Typhoid

Having determined by theis investigations that flies are largely responsible for spreading the epidemic of typhoid now sweeping from end to end of Nanticoke, the members of the Board of Health issued orders that people should, despite the cold weather, keep on the window and door screens.

They say that the flies, traveling from the sick room to the dining room and kitchen, carry the contagion quickly.

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Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

Saving Marine Animals.

Ingenious government scientists have devised a novel and curious means for keeping track of the movements of marine animals—such, for example, as the edible crab, whose perambulations in its native waters have been found worth studying. The United States fisheries bureau wants to learn whether any migration occurs, of males or females, and, if so, at what season of the year. Information on this point might be useful in the experiments now conducted for breeding those crustaceans. As this discouraged the industry of the laborers, all such agents were expelled from the districts and not allowed to return. This measure resulted in something of a local boom, and two entire villages and many isolated families of Moros at once pulled up stakes and moved into the post in order to be free from the official exactions of their chiefs. Whep they had a little money ahead, however, the men began to stop work, as they had nothing to spend it on but rice. The commandant, considering the vice of idleness as reprehensible as any other, and casting about to create a constant demand for money among his workers, took his cue from what he saw going on about him, and licensed two gambling houses at $100 silver currency ($42 American currency) a month each. After that he had an ample supply of excellent laborers, who worked regularly without persuasion, and required little supervision, except for directing their work. When their engagement was finished they came around to the commandant, asking that some other payjng employment be found for them. The officer who related this experience remarked in all candor: "It only requires a little diplomacy to make these people industrious."

Eyes in the Darkness.

A French writer in a scientific magazine tells of the great ocean depths of 28,000 to 30,000 feet, the temperature tending toward zero, with perpetual darkness reigning below depths of about 1,280 feet. At that level plants and animal life must be carnivorous. The organ of sight, not being used, has disappeared, and yet there is light even in that sightless world. A German exploring ship found a fish with enormous eyes at a depth of 6,400 feet. Phosphorescence is common in these holiows of the sea; sometimes special organs flash light.

A Moulting Lobster.

Recently a lobster in one of the aquarium tanks cast his skin. The process lasted about half an hour. A split appeared in the thin skin just in front of the first joint of the tail (abdomen), and through this opening the lobster slowly withdrew the forepart of his body, legs and feelers. Then with a jerk the tail was withdrawn. The old skin was left intact and absolutely perfect.—London Mail.

St. Catherine's Lighthouse, Isle of Wight, has just been fitted with a flashlight, which is estimated to be equal to 18,000,000 candle power.

If a Cow gave Butter

mankind would have to invent milk. Milk is Nature's emulsion—butter put in shape for digestion. Cod liver oil is extremely nourishing, but it has to be emulsified before we can digest it.

Scott's Emulsion

combines the best oil with the valuable hypophosphites so that it is easy to digest and does far more good than the oil alone could. That makes Scott's Emulsion the most strengthening, nourishing food-medicine in the world.

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LIVING WITH A TARANTULA.

For Six Months the Big Spider Terrorized and Eluded a Family.

An ugly, venomous tarantula from the tropics was dispatched at the home of William Zink, at Hudson and Willow streets, Gloucester city, yesterday, after it had terrorized the family for a period of six months. Zink was a former fruit dealer, and one day a half year ago while he was handling a bunch of bananas the huge spider hopped out and escaped. Zink and members of his family searched for the insect for some time, but without avail, and then concluded that it had gone out into the wide world. Not long after that, however, the tarantula was discovered in the house, and again chase was given it, but once more it escaped by hiding.

At intervals ever since then the tarantula had been seen at various places through the dwelling, but in every instance it managed to elude its pursuers, who began to have creepy feelings every time they saw anything move in a shadowy place. It got to be a reign of terror in the house, but no one seemed able to find the thing that menaced them.

Just as he and his wife were about to retire on Saturday night Zink once more caught sight of the tarantula as it clung to a picture frame in his bedroom.

"Ha!" cried Zink. "I have you at last, you pesky varmint!" and he made a heroic effort to do the thing to death.

The huge insect seemed to wink at him as it dodged behind the picture frame and mysteriously disappeared like a ghost or some other horrid creation of the fancy. Sure that he was on the trail of the insect Zink got up early yesterday morning, determined to rid the house of the creature. He searched in every possible crevice and cranny, but at last, after two hours of unceasing scrutiny, he came upon the spider crouched in a little crevice in the wall where it may have hidden all these months. Zink killed it and proudly exhibits the hairy body at his home. It measures over five inches across its legs.—Philadelphia Record.

Arapahoe Songs.

Among the Indian tribes the Arapahoes are pre-eminent for their native songs. Some of their songs are religious, a few of them are inconsistent with our Christian ideas, but others are much mixed with superstition and false religion. The ghost dance religion of recent years was the occasion of developing many of these songs. The translation of some of these songs made by the Hinton Record, is here given:

Our Father, our Father,
He is the one
That makes the sky
Red and blue.

The thought is simple, yet entirely consistent with Christian ideas. In it God is recognized as the giver and maker of all. The words are sung to a peculiar native air.

Another song is:

Go straight, go straight,
Our Father tells us,
Because he has pity on us.

Another is this:

My Father have pity on me,
My Father have pity on me,
I am crying for thirst,
I am crying for thirst,
My food is all gone,
My food is all gone.

The greater number of their songs, however, hove the error of the ghost dance religion. The crow is the sacred bird of the ghost dance and is counted as a messenger from the spirit world. Many of the songs refer to the crow:

The earth, the crow,
The earth, the crow,
The crow brought it back with him,
The crow brought it back with him,
The crow has called me,
The crow has called me,
When the crow has called for me,
When the crow has called for me,
I heard him,
I heard him.

GAMBLING AID TO INDUSTRY.

Filipinos Wouldn't Work Till They Could Get Rid of Money.

Victor S. Clark, in his report on labor conditions in the Philippines, states that indolence in the interior is usually due to the fact that the laborer cannot make use of the money he earns. He tells of a novel device adopted by an American officer to remedy the difficulty. "This officer," he says, "needed labor in order to carry out certain necessary public improvements. He engaged 60 natives for this undertaking at a stipulated wage of 30 cents silver currency (12½ cents American currency) a day. The first day all the men deserted, because a rumor got around that the Americans, like the Spaniards, would not pay them for public work of this character. The men were persuaded to return to work and were paid their full wages regularly, as promised. As soon as money began to circulate among them the agents of the nearest datios and sultan came into town in order to get the money away from the workmen on various pretenses. As this discouraged the industry of the laborers, all such agents were expelled from the districts and not allowed to return. This measure resulted in something of a local boom, and shed by utilizing the leaking plan with them.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.			30 A. M.	12	32 P. M.
Sunbury	Leave		‡ 6 45	‡ 2 00	‡ 5 25
Kilnes Grove			‡ 6 54	‡ 10 04	‡ 5 35
Wolverton			‡ 6 58	‡ 10 06	‡ 5 37
Kipps Run			‡ 7 06	‡ 10 11	‡ 5 44
South Danville			7 11	10 17	2 21 5 50
Danville					
Boyd			‡ 7 16	‡ 10 21	‡ 5 53
Roaring Creek			‡ 7 23	‡ 10 28	‡ 2 31 ‡ 6 01
Catawissa			7 32	10 35	2 37 6 08
East Bloomsburg			7 40	10 43	2 45 6 15
Bloomsburg					
Esps Ferry			.....	‡ 10 47	..... ‡ 6 19
Stonytown Ferry			‡ 7 52	.....	..... ‡ 6 27
Creasy			7 54	10 56	2 58 6 30
Nescopeck			8 04	11 05	3 05 6 40
Berwick					
Wapwallopen			8 19	11 20	3 15 6 52
Pond Hill			‡ 8 2[illegible]	‡ 11 25	..... ‡ 6 56
Moncanaqua			8 31	11 32	3 28 7 01
Sicksshinny					
Retreat			8 43	11 42	3 32 7 10
Nanticoke			8 54	11 54	3 43 7 19
Buttonwood			‡ 9 06	‡ 12 06	..... ‡ 7 25
Plymouth Ferry			‡ 9 09 2	.....	..... ‡ 7 28
South Wilkesbarre			9 06	12 06	..... 7 30
Wilkesbarre	Arrive		9 10 A. M.	12 10 P. M.	3 55 7 35 P. M.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.		31 A. M.	15 A. M.	1 P. M.	67 P. M.
Wilkesbarre	Leave	‡ 7 15	‡ 10 35	‡ 2 45	‡ 6 00
South Wilkesbarre		7 20	.....	2 50	6 05
Plymouth Ferry		7 22	.....	.....	‡ 6 07
Buttonwood		‡ 7 24	.....	‡ 2 54	‡ 6 09
Nanticoke		7 31	10 50	3 02	6 17
Retreat		7 39	10 58	3 11	6 26
Shickshinny					
Mocanaqua		7 48	11 07	3 21	6 37
Pond Hill		‡ 7 53	.....	‡ 3 27	‡ 6 42
Wapwallopen		7 58	11 16	3 32	6 47
Berwick					
Nescopeck		8 09	11 26	3 42	7 00
Creasy		8 18	‡ 11 35	3 53	7 09
Stonytown Ferry		‡ 8 2[illegible]	.....	.....	‡ 7 12
Espy Ferry		‡ 8 29	.....	.....	.....
Bloomsburg					
East Bloomsburg		8 34	11 47	4 07	7 25
Catawissa		8 40	‡ 11 53	4 13	7 32
Roaring Creek		‡ 8 48	‡ 12 00	‡ 4 19	‡ 7 39
Boyd		‡ 8 55	.....	‡ 4 26	‡ 7 46
Danville					
South Danville		9 00	12 10	4 31	7 51
Kipps Run		‡ 9 05	.....	‡ 4 35	‡ 7 56
Wolverton		‡ 9 12	.....	‡ 4 42	‡ 8 03
Kilnes Grove		‡ 9 15	.....	‡ 4 45	‡ 8 06
Sunbury	Arrive	9 25 A. M.	12 30 P. M.	4 55 P. M.	8 15 P. M.

‡ Daily. ‡ Daily, except Sunday. "f" Stops only on signal notice to Agent, or Conductor to receive or discharge passengers.

"a" Stops only on Sunday on notice to Conductor to discharge passengers, or on notice to Agent to receive passengers.

Trains leave BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7.40 and 10.45 a. m., 2.43 and 6.15 p. m. week days; 10.43 a. m. Sundays.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m. and 4.18 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7.40 a. m., 4.18 and 6.15 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8.34 a. m and 4.07 p. m. Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8.34, 11.47 a. m. and 4.07, 7.25 p. m. week days.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8.34 a. m. 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days; via Lock Haven, 8.34 and 11.47 a m. week days.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

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GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 17, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton 11:30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a, m. 12 20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.35, 3.32 p.m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R.

From Chestnut Street Ferry.

For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY	OCEAN CITY
5:00 a. m. Exp	8:40 p. m. Exp.	7:00 a m $1 Ex
6:00 a. m. Lcl.	8:00 p. m. Exp.	8:40 a. m. Ex
7:00 a m. $1 Exc	(60 Minutes)	8:50 a. m. Lcl
8:00 a. m. Exp	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	1:50 p. m. Ex.
9:00 a. m. Ex.	5:40 p. m. Exp.	4:20 p. m. Ex.
11:20 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	5:30 p. m. Lcl
1:00 p. m. Exp.	CAPE MAY	SEA ISLE CITY
1:30 p. m. Exp. (Sat. only)	7:00 a. m. $1 Exc.	7:00 a m $1 Ex
2:00 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m. Ex.
3:30 p. m. Exp	1:40 p. m. Exp.	1:50 p.m. Ex
3:40 p. m. Exp. (60 minutes)	4:15 a. m. Exp. (90 minutes)	4:20 p. m. Ex.
4:00 p m. Exp. (60 Minutes)	5:30 p. m. Lcl.	
	SUNDAYS.	
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
6:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:30 p. m. Lcl.	7:00 a m $1 Ex
7:00 a. m. $1 Exc	7:15 p. m. Exp.	9:15 a. m. Ex.
7:30 a. m. $1 Exc	CAPE MAY	5:00 p. m. Lcl
8:00 a. m. Exp.	7:00 a. m. $1 Exc.	
8:30 a. m. Exp.	8:00 a. m. Lcl.	
9:00 a. m. Exp.	8:45 a. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	
11:25 p m. Exp.		
4:45 p. m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut St.s, 834 Chestnut St, 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1902, and until urther notice

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:20, 9:40, 10:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20 9:00 9:40, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 miurtes from time as given above.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	10 45	10 00	1.50	6 25
Cameron	6 57	10 10	[illegible] 11	[illegible]
Danville	7 07	10 19	2 11	6 [illegible]
Catawissa	7 21	10 32	2 25	6 [illegible]
Rupert	7 26	10 37	2 29	6
Bloomsburg	7 33	10 41	2 33	6
Espy	7 38	10 46	2 40	6 43
Lime Ridge	7 44	10 54	12 46	6 2
Willow Grove	17 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	6 2
Briarcreek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berwick	7 57	11 05	2 58	6 34
Beach Haven	8 00	[illegible] 11	3 03	6 41
Hick's Ferry	8 11	11 17	3 09	16 [illegible]
Shickshinny	8 22	11 31	3 20	6 59
Hunlock's	8 33	11 39	3 31	17 09
Nanticoke	8 38	11 44	3 38	7 14
Avondale	8 41	11 47	3 42	7 [illegible]
Plymouth	8 45	11 52	3 47	7 28
Plymouth Junction	8 47	11 55	3 52	7 30
Kingston	8 55	11 59	4 00	7 38
Luzerne	8 58	12 02	4 03	7 42
Forty Fort	9 00	12 04	4 07	7 44
Wyoming	9 05	12 08	4 12	7 48
West Pittston	9 10	12 12	4 17	7 53
Susquehanna Ave	9 13	12 14	4 20	7 56
Pittston	9 19	12 17	4 24	8 01
Duryea	9 23	12 20	4 29	8 06
Lackawanna	9 26	12 22	4 32	8 10
Taylor	9 32	12 28	4 40	8 17
Bellevue	9 37	12 33	4 45	8 21
SCRANTON	9 42	12 38	4 50	8 25

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 35	10 10	1 55	16 40
Bellevue	6 39	10 15	1 59	6 44
Taylor	6 44	10 17	2 03	6 49
Lackawanna	6 50	10 24	2 10	6 55
Duryea	6 53	10 28	2 13	6 58
Pittston	6 58	10 33	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave	7 01	10 37	2 19	7 04
West Pittston	7 05	10 41	2 23	7 07
Wyoming	7 10	10 46	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort	7 14	10 49	2 31	7 17
Luzerne	7 17	10 52	2 34	7 19
Kingston	7 24	10 56	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction	7 29	11 00	2 45	7 30
Plymouth	7 35	11 05	2 49	7 34
Avondale	7 39	11 09	2 54	7 38
Nanticoke	7 43	11 13	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's	7 49	11 19	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny	8 01	[illegible] 31	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry	8 11	11 43	3 30	8 08
Beach Haven	8 19	11 48	3 37	8 14
Berwick	8 27	11 54	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek	[illegible] 32	12 01	3 50	8 25
Willow Grove	[illegible] 36	12 05	[illegible] 54	8 29
Lime Ridge	8 40	12 09	3 58	8 33
Espy	8 46	12 15	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg	8 52	12 22	4 12	8 45
Rupert	8 57	12 25	4 15	8 50
Catawissa	9 02	12 32	4 20	8 55
Danville	9 15	12 44	4 33	9 10
Cameron	9 24	12 57	4 43	9 21
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 35	1 10	4 56	9 35
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.

‡ Runs daily. f Flag station.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1904, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	1	3	5
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15 6
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17 ....
Bloomsburg Main St	9 05	2 42	6 20 ....
Paper Mill	9 15	2 52	6 30 6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34 6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43 6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53 7 08
Zaners	f 9 40	13 17	6 57 7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03 7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 10 8 17
Edsons	10 00	13 37	7 17 8 25
Coles Creek	10 03	3 40	7 21 8 [illegible]
Laubachs	10 08	3 45	7 [illegible] 8 43
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41 9 05
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45 9 [illegible]

SOUTHWARD.

	2	4	6	8	22
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 [illegible]
Central	5 56	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Laubachs	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 53
Coles Creek	6 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 [illegible]
Edsons	16 14	f11 09	f4 56	17 24	12 [illegible]
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 25
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 [illegible]
Zaners	16 35	f11 29	5 17	17 45	12 [illegible]
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 [illegible]
Orangeville	6 50	11 4	5 31	8 00	1 [illegible]
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 [illegible]
Paper Mill	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 [illegible]
Bloom. Main St	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 [illegible]
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 08	5 55	8 28	2 [illegible]
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 [illegible]

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.

Trains No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, Passenger, 1st class.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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LADIES

HARMLESS RELIABLE

DR. LA FRANCO'S COMPOUND

PRICE 25 $ AT DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL

Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator

Superior to other remedies sold at high prices. Cure guaranteed. Successfully used by over 200,000 Women. Price, 25 Cents, druggists or by mail. Testimonials & booklet free.

Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggists for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. 2444 Madison Square, PHILA. PA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

CAPITAL $100,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MAKE NO MISTAKE BUT DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN THE STRONGEST BANK.

OFFICERS:

E. W. M. Low, President. J. M. Staver, Vice President.
E. B. Tustin, Vice President. E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

E. W. M. Low, F. G. Yorks, Frank Ikeler, Joseph Ratti,
E. B. Tustin, Fred Ikeler, Geo. S. Robbins, S. C. Creasy,
J. M. Staver, M. I. Low, Louis Gross, H. V. Hower.

THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year In advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in Advance.
All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1905.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
W. H. BERRY,
of Chester.

FOR JUDGE SUPREME COURT,
JOHN STEWART,
of Franklin County.

FOR JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT,
JOHN B. HEAD,
of Greensburg.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS,
C. M. TERWILLIGER
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
FRANK W. MILLER
of Centralia.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
CHAS. L. POHE,
of Catawissa.

JERRY A. HESS
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
M. H. RHODES
of Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CHRISTIAN A. SMALL
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
C. L. HIRLEMAN

HARRY B. CREASY.

GRAFT AND HIGH FINANCE.

Bryan is quoted as saying that the exploitation of the people through the operations of "high finance" presents a new problem to the voters of this country. And so it does, and if there were some way to make it a political issue on which the voters could act with intelligence, there would be no question as to the result. But the spoliation of the stock jobbers, the grafters, the corrupters of legislation and of those who prey on the public generally, cannot be successfully crystallized into a party issue, at least not at this time, for there is but one public opinion as to the evil. Every politician is at least theoretically opposed to these things, and each party stands for honest government and honest officials.

But what the people can do is to give greater heed to the character of men they elect to public office, from the minor elections to those of first importance, and especially in filling vacancies in the United States Senate. With a gradual improvement in the character of public men, there will be better laws, a stricter enforcement of the laws, and a finer code of morals in the business world. But little progress can be made against boodle and graft unless the laws in existence are enforced and better ones supplied where old ones are inadequate. The real problem lies in the United States senate, which body is largely owned by the money interests, and which blocks the way to reform by presenting specious arguments on behalf of the "business interests" and the "working classes."

The greatest graft the world has ever known is in the shelter that the protective tariff gives to monopolists and extortionists in this country, yet congress, especially the upper branch, is so under the control of the men who benefit by this shelter that it will be to blame if the reform is not ultimately wrought.—Kansas City *Times*.

Railway Employees

The Vast Army of Men Required by Our Transportation Companies.

The Railway World says that the number of persons on the pay rolls of the railways in the United States, as returned for June 30, 1904, was 1,296,121, or 611 per 100 miles of line. These figures, when compared with corresponding ones for the year 1903, show a decrease of 16,416 in the number of employees, or twenty-eight per 100 miles of line. The classification of employees includes enginemen, 52,451; firemen, 55,004; conductors, 39,645, and other trainmen, 106,734. There were 46,262 switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen. With regard to the four general divisions of railway employment, it appears that general administration required the services of 48,746 employees, maintenance of way and structures, 415,721 employees; maintenance of equipment, 261,819 employees, and conducting transportation, 566,798 employees. This statement disregards a few employees of which no assignment was made. The usual statement of the average daily compensation of the eighteen classes of employees for a series of years is continued in the present report, which shows also the aggregate amount of compensation paid to more than 99 per cent. of the number of employees for the year 1904, 97 per cent. for the year 1902, and more than 99 per cent. for the five years preceding. The amount of wages and salaries paid to employees during the year ending June 30, 1904, as reported, was $817,598,816.

A Republican View of It.

The Republican party has everything to gain and nothing to lose by a frank and full acknowledgment of the truth that for many years the policies and the fruits of Republican rule not only in Philadelphia, but throughout Pennsylvania, have been a reproach to the good name of the party elsewhere and a stumbling-block in the way of its progress. The curse of Quayism has hung like a heavy cloud over the record of a party that puts forward the claim of being a leader in all civic and political reforms, and whose history, as a whole, fully justifies that claim. But Republican domination in Philadelphia has been no whit better than Tammany domination in New York, and no honest Republican anywhere who is frank with himself will deny the fact or fail to confess that it has been to him a cause of shame and confusion.

And what is true in this respect of Philadelphia has been true to a deplorable extent of other cities in Pennsylvania and of the State as a whole. Republicans who have gloried in the fact that their party has stood for honesty and morality in politics and public life have no reason to be proud of their party history in Pennsylvania for the past thirty-five years. It has been neither honest, straight nor clean. —*Leslie's Weekly*.

Herman Loeb of Pittsburg, the engineer appointed by the state on the Mifflinville bridge, was in town last Friday, in consultation with the county commissioners. The plans will be completed in two or three weeks.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MR. BRYAN HAS PEACE PLAN.

Asks President Roosevelt to Launch Movement for International Investigating Board.

A letter addressed to President Roosevelt from W. J. Bryan, in which a plan for the prevention of war is suggested, has been made public. Mr. Bryan congratulates the president on his success in bringing Russia and Japan together and says:

"Why not ask Congress for authority to submit all international questions (when agreement cannot be reached by parties interested) to an impartial board of investigation and report? Investigation will in nearly every case remove the cause of complaint and reconcile the parties. Questions which a nation might be unwilling to submit to arbitration in advance could be settled by investigation by an impartial international board.

"It was a glorious thing to end the war between the Russians and the Japanese, but it would have been more glorious to have prevented the war and saved the frightful loss of life. The moral prestige which our nation now enjoys would in all probability enable it to lead a successful peace movement. The congratulations which have arrived from the hands of European governments strengthen the chances of success. If the leading nations of the world would enter into an agreement to join in the creation of such a board and pledge themselves to submit all disputes to the board of investigation before declaring war, the danger of war would be reduced to a minimum.

"Few men have had it in their power to do so much for humanity. Will you improve the opportunity?

Christian Endeavor Grows

Number of Societies Increases by 231 in Last Quarter.

The quarterly report of the progress of the Christian Endeavor movement by the Rev. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, shows that there are now 67,003 affiliated societies, an increase of 231 since the last convention held in Baltimore in July.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the United Society has appointed an international committee to take charge of the plans for celebrating the silver anniversary of the movement. This will take the form of the creation of a special fund for extending young people's work in all parts of the world, and the erection of an international headquarters building in honor of President Clark, the founder of the society.

By Yacht to Pottsville

Most Novel Outing Party of Philadelphians, by Canal

A yachting trip on the Schuylkill Canal was the novel outing given to a party of their friends by Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Belfield, of Philadelphia. They went as far as Pottsville, and on their return trip they tied up their yacht, the Ellida, at Pottstown Landing and took in the sights around there.

The guests of the Belfields were Mrs. Howard S. Clopp and daughter, Miss Margaret Clopp, of Lime Rock, Conn.; Mrs. Samuel Wigfall, of Bloomsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Belfield, Miss Eleanor Miller, Miss Mildred Foos, Miss Elizabeth Belfield, Miss Helen V. Clarkson, Charles F. Warwick, Jr., and Perry E. Belfield, of Philadelphia. —*Phila. Record*, Sept. 18.

The following letters are advertised at the Bloomsburg post office: Mr. Joseph Broody, Mr. Thomas Hewitt, Mr. E. P. Hagenbuch (2), Mr. G. S. Houck, Mr. John Krout, Magdolena Keller, Mr. A. W. Musselman. Cards—Mr. Lewis W. Parker, A. W. Musselman.

Ayer's

Sometimes the hair is not properly nourished. It suffers for food, starves. Then it falls out, turns prematurely gray. Ayer's Hair Vigor is a

Hair Vigor

hair food. It feeds, nourishes. The hair stops falling, grows long and heavy, and all dandruff disappears.

"My hair was coming out terribly. I was almost afraid to comb it. But Ayer's Hair Vigor promptly stopped the falling, and also restored the natural color."
MRS. E. G. R. WARD, Landing, N. J.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

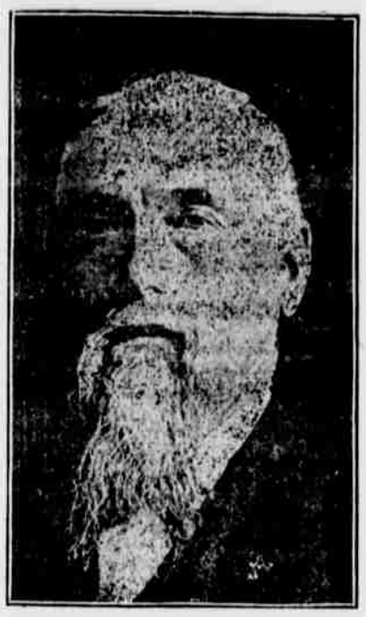
for

Poor Hair

For District Attorney
VOTE FOR
CHRISTIAN A. SMALL
of Bloomsburg.

Your Support is Respectfully Solicited.

FOR
County Commissioner
VOTE FOR
CHARLES L. SANDS
of Mt. Pleasant.



Independent Candidate.

The Tustin Mansion

Large paving stones are being laid today at the E. B. Tustin house, from the street to the front steps. The cement work in the cellar, which C. B. Mellick has been doing for the past two weeks, will soon be done. The inside walls are white coated, but none of the tiling or hard wood work is done yet. This is going to be a splendid mansion when completed. A bid of $75,000 has been received by Mr. Tustin from a New York party to furnish the house.

132nd Regiment

The annual reunion of the 132nd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was held in Danville on Monday. There was a large attendance of the survivors, among them being the following from this section:

Company H—C. F. Harder, A. H. Sharpless, John H. Stokes, C. S. Schmick, G. W. Reifsnyder, of Catawissa; I. W. Willits, R. M. Watkins, Bloomsburg.

Company E—E. W. Coleman and James F. Trump, Orangeville; Samuel R. Johnson, Nescopeck; William H. Gilmore, C. H. Hendershott, Clark Kressler, John Roadarmel, George W. Sterner, William C. Shaw, of Bloomsburg.

Harter Reunion

The descendants of Martin and Michael Harter held their annual reunion in Fairchilds' Park on Saturday and about 500 persons were present including the Harters and their friends. A program of speeches and music was successfully carried out. Martin Harter settled in this section 105 years ago, and Michael in Lehigh county. Dr. T. C. Harter of Bloomsburg, is one of the leading spirits in the growth of this reunion, which has reached such a successful stage.

Autumn Attire.

After you've been caught in a shower has it been your experience to find yourself too large for the new suit the next time you put it on? If you're lucky enough to be clothed in

One of Our Fall Suits

You can rest assured it won't go back on you in that manner. We attend to all the shrinking before you get our garments.

Our stock includes all styles, all fabrics; to fit all kinds of men. Some are marked as low as $5.00 and at various prices up to as high as $18.00 a suit.

LET US SHOW YOU OUR LINE.

TOWNSEND'S

What We Show in Colored Dress Goods For Fall and Winter.

All Wool Cloths—36 inches wide at 32½ cents.

All Wool Serges—38 inches wide at 50 cents.

All Wool Henrietta—38 inches wide at 50 cents.

All Wool Serges—46 inches wide at 75 cents.

All Wool Henrietta—46 inches wide at 1.00.

Hohairs—50 inches wide at 65 cents.

All Wool Collingsdale—46 inches wide at 1.15.

All Wool Storm Serges—42 and 54 inches wide, steam shrunken at 50, 75, 1.00 and 1.50.

Mohairs—36 and 44 inches wide at 50c. and 1.00.

All Wool Prunellas—46in wide at 75c. and 1.00.

All Wool Panama Cloth—38, 46 and 48 inches wide at 50c., 75c and 1.00.

All Wool Covert Cloths—50 inches wide at 75c., 1.00 and 1.50.

All Wool Broad Cloths—50 inches wide at 1.00 1.25 and 1.50.

All Wool Cheviots—42 and 50 inches wide at 50c., and 85c., and 1.00.

Steam Shrunken all Wool Heavy Suitings—For Tailor Made Gowns, 54 inches wide at 1.25.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

Cut off that cough with Jayne's Expectorant and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption. The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.

Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

A Man's feet are better judges of shoes than he is!

When you tuck your's into a pair of

"Keith's Konqueror"

Shoes they'll tell you they're comfortable at last.

$3.50 and $4.00

Chas. M. Evans,

AGENT FOR BLOOMSBURG.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1905.

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

LOCAL NEWS.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

Danville talks of organizing a cricket club.

County Commissioner Fisher has laid a concrete pavement along his fine property on Third street.

A. H. Wooley of Danville has sold his residence in that borough to S. H. Boyer, of Plynouth.

Dr. S. J. Houck has opened dental offices in Mrs. Ent's building. He comes here from Philadelphia.

Vanity Fair, March and Two-step by Chas. P. Elwell, on sale at all music stores. Second edition, 25 cents. tf.

Drs. Bruner, Redeker and John operated on Lambert McHenry for an abscess at the Joseph Ratti Hospital on Tuesday.

Edward Heller has purchased the bus line and outfit of J. W. Wright, and took possession on Monday morning.

Street Commissioner Cadman and a force of men are at work laying a brick crossing over Market street at the intersection of Third.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cook of Danville, died at her home last Thursday. She was the mother of W. H. Cook of this town. The funeral was held on Sunday.

Harry Barkel was taken to the Joseph Ratti Hospital on Monday on account of an injury received by falling out of a window. His arm was badly cut.

James Stackhouse, of Unityville, died last Saturday morning, aged 88 years. He was buried on Tuesday. A number of his relatives reside in Bloomsburg.

Dr. S. B. Arment left on Tuesday morning for Philadelphia whence he will go by steamer to Boston to attend a meeting of the National Board of Health.

The State Editorial Association will meet in Pittsburg from the 26th to the 28th of this month. Extensive arrangements have been made for their entertainment.

The members of St. Margaret's Guild will serve a supper in the Parish House on Saturday, Oct. 7, beginning at 5 o'clock. Supper 15c, ice cream andcake extra. tf

A freak pumpkin in Townsend's window is a most remarkable growth. The unusual markings are very regular and quite artistic. It was grown by Geo. Moyer.

The next term of Montour County Court will begin on November 13th instead of next Monday. Judge Staples will preside, and he is unable to be present before that time.

The annual communication of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows is in session this week in Philadelphia. Many thousands of members are in attendance from all over thecountry.

Mrs. Mary A. Bellas died at her home in Benton on Sunday last, aged 47 years, leaving her husband, John W. Bellas, and three sons. The funeral was held on Wednesday.

Wilbur C. Hower has sued the Town of Bloomsburg for damages for injuries sustained by him by a fall on Railroad street. He alleges that the walk was in a dangerous condition because the snow and ice had not been removed. Harry R. Stees represents the plaintiff.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Woodin Hanley of Cumberland, Md., to Miss Edith Rice, in Washington, D. C. on October 19. Mr Hanley is a son of the late S. P. Hanley of Berwick.

Miss Margaret Casey has resigned her position in R. E. Hartman's store, where she has been for the past fourteen years. She has been a very popular clerk with the customers of that store.

Superintendent W. J. Terwilliger, of the Columbia and Montour Electric Railway, will move into the rooms on the third floor of the First National Bank building, formerly occupied by Mr. Hackett.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Normal School held on Monday night it was decided not to take the land in the Neal addition which was recently sold at public sale and struck down to C. W. Miller.

The M. E. Church may be without a regular pastor until the Conference meets next March. It was expected that Rev. M. E. Swartz of Patton would be allowed to come here by the Bishop but the latter does not favor the disturbing of the appointments in the middle of the year.

Rev. A. J. McCann of Locust Gap, was in town on Wednesday to visit Father Murphy. He was for many years pastor of St. Columba's Church here, and was highly esteemed by all classes.

Father O'Reilly of Danville, another popular former pastor here, was in town at the same time.

The crossing at the alley back of E. B. Tustin's new house on Third street, has been much improved by being raised and rebuilt. It was too low before, and at times was almost impassable. It now has concrete along the gutter and a water way under the pavement. Chas. M. Hower did the work and it looks like a very good job.

Mrs. Thomas Lorow died at her home in Mordansville, last Friday night, aged seventy-three years She is survived by her husband and the following children: Mrs. John Hopper, Mrs. J. B. Ruckle, John Lorow, of Mt. Pleasant; Thomas, who resides at home and Mrs. Ida Clingerman of Bloomsburg. The funeral took place on Monday.

Somebody's boys are liable to be hurt if they continue playing recklessly on the iron girders at F. G. Yorks' new house. A number of them from 7 to 10 years old go there every day and run over the girders. The floor is all open, and it is a fall of 10 or 12 feet to the ground. We are looking daily for a bone-setting job for the Hospital.

The Freshman class at Lafayette had its own troubles in organizing, being compelled to go out in the country five miles to escape the Sophomores. They succeeded in getting together, and Walter S. Brooke was elected treasurer of the class. Joe Demaree writes home that the Lafayette boys from here have settled down to work, and are now leading "a simple life."

Miss Hattie N. Fornwald, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Moyer, was married to Albert C. Shutt in Binghamton, N. Y. last Saturday afternoon. She was visiting in Scranton, and left her friends there saying she was going to Utica to attend school. Instead she met Mr. Shutt and they went to Binghamton and were married. They returned to Bloomsburg on Monday, and will return to Binghamton where the groom is employed.

Your glasses may be partly right, and proportionately helpful; but if they are not entirely right you are not getting all of the benefit you should. **ONLY** medical eye specialists can determine exactly what lenses are needed. **Henry W. Champlin. M. D., OCULIST,**

For District Attorney (Second Term),

VOTE FOR

ALBERT W. DUY, of Bloomsburg.

STATE HAPPENINGS.

—Governor Pennypacker has appointed Senators William C. Sproul, of Delaware; John W. Fox, of Dauphin, and Speaker Henry F. Walton, of the House of Representatives, members of the Commission created by the last Legislature to arrange for the dedication of the New Capitol.

—Guiseppe Blanco, a wealthy merchant of Pittston, who shot and killed his wife on July 5 last, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree at Wilkes Barre and was at once sentenced by Judge Wheaton to serve 18 years in the Eastern penitentiary.

—C. J. Callahan, representing the trolley interests of Sunbury, has purchased the land on which the celebrated lithia springs are located, about two miles from Northumberland, and known as Tuckahoe. The intention is to enclose the grounds and bottle and ship the water to all parts of the world. It will likely be made a health resort of some importance.

Bloomsburg Fair.

The Columbia County Agricultural Society will hold its 51st annual exhibition on October 10-11-12 and 13. From all indications the coming Fair will eclipse all former ones. An attractive speed program has been arranged as follows: Wednesday October 11, 2:18 Pacing, 2:27 Trotting and 2:40 class for County horses. Thursday Oct 12, 2:15 Pacing, 2:17 Trotting, 2:21 Pacing and free for all county horses. Friday Oct. 13, 2:10 Class, 2:22 Trotting and 2:25 Pacing.

Free attractions will consist of Parkers Trained Dogs, White and Lamart Acrobats, and Tessier on Wire and Trapeze, making six acts, daily in front of grand stand.

The poultry department will be a show in itself.

All are most cordially invited to continue contributing to the success of the Fair by exhibiting the products of the Farm and Household.

Wenner Reunion

A reunion of the Wenner family was held in St. James Church, near Bendertown last Saturday, the first one ever held. The Wenners were among the pioneers of Fishingcreek township. The reunion idea was originated by John C. Wenner of Benton township, and the result was the gathering of a hundred people. An interesting program was carried out, which included an address by John C. Wenner on "The necessity of preserving the family history." The next meeting will be held next August.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale a farm in Center township, Columbia county, above Stonytown, containing 95 acres more or less. There is a good two story brick dwelling house, a good bank barn, and necessary out-buildings. The Columbia & Montour trolley line passes the door. Columbia Park is a part of this farm. For further particulars and terms, write to S. Gemberling, Selinsgrove, Pa., or L. B. Hughes on the premises. 9-14 4t*

New Bowling Alley

Moore and Achenbach's new bowling alley was formally opened last night. Mayor Yetter and Judge Herring bowled the first game, and Calhoun's orchestra furnished music.

Joseph Redline of Mifflinville had a paralytic stroke on Monday.. His children were summoned home

PURELY PERSONAL

Mrs. Frank Hain is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs J. H. Maize.

Miss Irene Moyer went to her school at Birmingham, Pa., yesterday.

J. E. Snyder, one of Mifflin township's justices, was in town on Monday.

W. S. Rishton and Lloyd Skeer went to Wapwallopen on Tuesday to fish.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. P. Wilson went to Allentown on Tuesday to attend the fair.

Dr. E. W. Rutter of Freeland was in town yesterday visiting his parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Rutter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gilmore attended the reunion of the 132nd Penna. Regiment at Danville on Monday.

Miss Lilla Sloan returned home on Saturday, after an absence of several weeks in Atlantic City and Berwick.

Miss Vida E. Barton is visiting her mother Mrs. A. L. Barton on Third street. She is taking a course in Philadelphia as a trained nurse.

Boy Wanted.

A boy sixteen years old with fair common school education is wanted at this office to learn the printing trade. Full particulars as to work and pay will be given on application. tf

Checks No Good.

Joyce, the man who pleaded guilty to the charge of selling oleomargarine at the recent session of court, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and the costs. He did it easy. The whole bill amounted to $290.21 and Joyce offered Prothonotary Terwilliger his check for that sum, but it was declined, until Simmers, the officer who prosecuted Joyce, and Judge Herring endorsed the check. Now Joyce is gone, and the check is no good. A bench warrant is out for Joyce, and he will hear something if he gets within reach of Columbia county court again. Since then one of Joyce's attorneys has received a good check to cover the amount of his fee, for which a worthless check was first given. Simmers returned here Tuesday, and says he will get Joyce before he quits. Joyce is supposed to be in Canada.

A Pert Youngster.

During the hearing in the Rubenstein case on Tuesday, one of the boys was being questioned and had his fingers in his mouth, biting his nails, and could not be heard distinctly. Judge Staples told him to stop biting his nails and to speak louder, but the boy did not heed the request so the Judge repeated his remark more emphatically. Thereupon the boy said "Whose finger nails are these I'm bitin? I guess it's none of your business." It was quite evident that the boy's training had been neglected.

NORMAL MAY BUILD

The increasing patronage of the Normal School, as well as the lengthened course of study, has made it necessary that some steps be taken to provide more class rooms, especially for the science departments. Whether an addition will be built to the Auditorium, or a new building erected on the Athletic field, is not yet determined but it is quite sure that something will be done soon to afford the required room.

CONFIRMATION CLASS

A class of forty persons will be confirmed at St. Columba's Church on Sunday. Mass will be celebrated at 8:00 and 10:30 o'clock A. M. Bishop Shanahan of the Dioscese of Harrisburg will officiate.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Fine Millinery Opening

Thursday and Friday, September 21 and 22, 1905

We will Display on the above Dates the Newest Creations in Ladies' and Childrens Hats for the Coming Season. Also Millinery Novelties. You are invited to call and see this showing of the Latest Styles.

THE CLARK STORE.

Newest Dress Goods.

We have now ready for your inspection complete lines of Black and Colored Dress Goods in the leading materials of the season.
50 inch Mohairs in black, blue and green at 50 cents yd.
44 inch Black Mohairs at 75 cents and 1.00 yard.
45 inch Fine Serges at 1.00 yard.

Tailored Suits.

Yes, Tailored Suits by men tailors. We invite your inspection of them. Examine the materials, the workmanship, the styles; give us your opinion of them. We know the price is right as well as the other, material, style and workmanship.

Fall and Winter Coats.

See the 5.00, 6.00 and 7.00 Fall Coats. They're right in every way, and good value. See the new Empire Coats. Also Empire effects. The new Alma Coat.

New Collars, Ruchings, Ribbons, Neckwear, Golf Sweaters, New Handbags, Hose Supporters, Bead Neckwear, etc.

Special Broadcloth at 1.00 yard 50 inches wide.

The Clark Store.

TALK NO. 67.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The proper care of the eyes will save all the worries and miseries that neglect of them will surely bring.

Correctly fitted glasses will remedy the ills already begun.

Skill and experience alone can adjust glasses properly.

Geo. W. Hess,

OPTICIAN AND JEWELER, BLOOMSBURG, PENNA

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

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Also F. F. Adams & Co's FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

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BALLOONING ABOVE ALPS

Wonderful Journey of an Italian Aeronaut.

TWENTY HOURS IN AIR

Attempt of E. Spelterini to Sail From Zermatt to the Rhine.—He Rose to a Height of 17,300 Feet, but Was Defeated in Attempt by Adverse Winds.

The Italian aeronaut, E. Spelterini, ent twenty hours in his balloon ella on September 17 and 18 last at ights of from 10,000 to 17,300 feet, an attempt to sail north over the ps to the Rhine. He was defeated adverse winds, but nevertheless ade a wonderful journey.

The few attempts at ballooning in h mountain regions have been rerded as especially interesting from scientific point of view, and this asct of Spelterini's exploit was very portant. He has just printed in the rman Aeronautischen Mitteiluagen s only detail of his journey that has t appeared.

He waited day after day at Zermatti, e starting point for the Matterhorn r wind conditions that would take m north across the Bernese Alps, e central Swiss plain and the Juras Germany. On September 17th the vorable hour seemed to have come. A gentle breeze was blowing from e south. The stations on the Santis, tthard and Gornergrat reported a ak south wind. At 11 o'clock a all balloon sent up by Spelterini ated slowly to the north-northeast ward Mount Dom.

A few minutes after 1 o'clock anher trail balloon rising from Zeratt made direct for the Weisshorn the north. The clouds were movg northward and everything seemed opitious.

At 1.15 o'clock in the afternoon the ella was cast loose from her anorage ground, rose with great rapidy to a height of 13,000 feet and drift away directly north toward the eisshorn. The day was very warm, d the overheated balloon rose to is height without any expenditure ballast. But there was little wind, d her progress at first was only out six miles an hour.

The air was very clear and a dozen rsons at Zermatt were watching the lloon through telescopes until she as finally lost to view in the neighrhood of Weisshorn. Every one supsed that the air vessel would cerinly pass over the great summits d proceed on the northern journey.

But something unexpected occurred. clear the tops of the mountains fely Spelterini emptied a considerle part of his ballast from the sandgs and ascended to a height of about ,300 feet.

Here he struck a current of air that uld not be reported from the high ations. It was a steady wind from e west and the balloon suddenly used in its northern flight and drift rapidly to the east.

This was the contingency that could t have been foreseen. The airship ed away far above the mountain ps, though some of them rose to ights of over 13,000 feet. The diction was eastward and southeastard.

The aeronaut passed over the tops the Mischabel chain, the Fletschrn, the Weissmies and the Laquinrn. He was hovering over Italy now d the balloon began to move northard over Domo d'Ossola and the Val ntigorio, and finally hovered over ake Maggiore.

As darkness fell around him scarcea breath of air was stirring and roughout the night the traveller uld scarcely detect any movement the balloon. He found in the morng, however, that he had drifted about irty miles to the west and was over e Italian town of Peccia.

It was bitter cold, but he was well uipped for low temperatures and his ysical discomfort was not so great to impair his enjoyment of the prosct beneath him, a prospect more agnificent than any of the glorious iews that may be seen from the tops the Alps.

At sunrise his balloon was almost otionless, and he decided to throw t more ballast and see if he could et propelling power in higher strata the air. He soon ascended to a eight of over 16,000 feet, where a ery weak wind took him slowly to he north.

There was no prospect that he ould find a current of air that would ake him over the northern mountains t least as far as the Swiss plain, so e decided to seek mother earth, and landing was effected at 9 o'clock in he morning, not without some danger, n the Alp Shinti, which overhangs he hamlet of Bignasco.

He had been in the air for twenty hours. The greatest altitude reached was 17,300 feet. The average altitude of the balloon above sea level during the whole journey was nearly 16,000 feet.

This journey clearly revealed one cause of inaccurate weather reports. The movements of the air currents are an important factor in weather predictions; but there are movements of air strata that are beyond the ken of observers, and so some elements which have to do with weather conditions cannot yet be reckoned with.

As far as could be ascertained at the start the conditions for a northern flight of the balloon were perfect; but there were other air movements above those which were observed and these currents prevented the aeronaut from making the journey he had contemplated.

STORIES OF TSI-AN.

Caused Many Heads to Roll in the Dust During Her Journey.

A dispatch from China says that the Dowager Empress has left Pekin for Kaifeng-fu in the province of Honan. This city of over 200,000 inhabitants is the capital of Honan Province, and the railroad between Pekin and Hankow will pass through it. The northern part of the road is now far advanced, and the Empress Dowager has probably utilized it, as she did the completed portion when she fled to Sian during the Boxer troubles.

Kaifeng is a large trading place and has the only distinctively Jewish colony in China. These Jews are engaged entirely in gold and silver working and in money lending.

The city is on the right bank of the Hoang River, and has suffered terribly from the inundations of that treacherous stream. In 1541 most of the inhabitants signed their own death warrant by tearing down the embankments in the attempt to drown a rebel army that was besieging them. The rebels, however, escaped, while nearly all the people of the town were drowned.

We are not informed as to the reasons given to the Chinese public for the departure of the Empress from the capital. When she and the Emperor took refuge in Sian the people were not told that they had left Pekin because it was about to be occupied by the allied forces. The journey was due, it was said, to the fact that the Emperor desired to travel through his dominions, study the condition of the people and worship in the temples. The American Nichols, who travelled to Sian, said that no one intimated to him that the royal party had fled from Pekin. The revered rulers created the impression everywhere that it was only their good pleasure to travel to Sian; and to this day the farmers speak of the imperial wanderers as if they had conveyed lasting honor on the old land by travelling through it.

If the Empress Dowager is making her present progress by rail there will be no opportunity for exciting incidents similar to those that marked the land journey to Sian. At that time she had made up her mind that the Boxer movement was a sad failure; and when, on the journey, a man in Boxer regalia rushed into the road, knelt beside her chair and began a eulogistic address on her efforts to exterminate the "foreign devils," she merely motioned to one of her bodyguard, who quietly walked up behind the Boxer, and with one stroke of his sword cut off his oration and his head at the same time, and she degraded the mandarin who had permitted the man to make this demonstration under the mistaken impression that it would be pleasing to the Empress.

When the lady was informed that a Manchu of high rank in her party was making a handsome squeeze in hiring carts to carry the luggage, she at once caused his head to roll in the dust of the road.

A considerable number of decapitations, in fact, relieved the journey of monotony; and these incidents did not tend to make the Empress Dowager less popular with her subjects. Foreigners who have spent much time among the common people of China say that they almost worship her, and that her faults and cruelties are virtues in their eyes, and the more intelligent classes have a great admiration and respect for her character and unbounded confidence in her ability.

War Brings New Words Into a Language.

Out of each war come verbal riches, whatever the loss of property or life. A war has genuine value in increasing the currency of words outside of their tribal setting, and if we can acquire a few of the rugged consonantal Slavics, and a few of the softer Mongolic expressions, the war will have been worth its cost—in words. We could not spare "manana," acquired from the Spanish-American conflict, or "reconcentrados," since we have no word of Saxon descent which quite expresses these ideas. And certainly the currency given to "hike" was worth all we have heard or are to hear of Rough Riders. And from the Boer war surely "kopje" was, to use an Americanism, worth the price of admission. We await with interest our next acquisitions. Probably we will soon be making all our eastern measurements in "versts," and if it be necessary to overlay eastern diplomacy with a veneer of silence we might "lacquer" it. In any event our verbal horizon is certain to be pushed out, and we will have new portmanteau words in which to carry about our new wisdom.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Largest Locomotive in World.

The Schenectady plant of the American Locomotive Works has under way the building of the largest locomotive in the world. It is to be of the Mallet articulated type, will weigh 465,000 pounds when completed for freight work on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The machine will be of the tandem compound style, with a peculiar arrangement of drive wheels and cylinders. It is being built as an experiment, and is intended for use as a helper on the mountain divisions of the road. The heaviest engine now in use on the Baltimore and Ohio weighs 162½ tons.

The new locomotive will have 320,000 pounds on the drivers, a tender weighing 143,000 pounds with coal capacity of 13 tons and a water capacity of 7,000 gallons. The wheel base is to be 30½ feet, the traction power 70,000 pounds, and on a perfectly level track the engine is expected to haul over 10,000 tons.

FIRST IN SUBMARINES

France Leads the World With The Number in its Navy.

SAILORS RUN MANY RISKS

Extra Rewards and Pensions Are Necessary to Secure Crews—Recruiting in the Beginning Easy, as Rules Were Not as Rigid as for the Ordinary Seamen.

The recent catastrophe of the Farfadet, while it has profoundly touched the world, has had the effect of even strengthening the new French school of submarine enthusiasts.

Ever since Admiral Aube, when minister of the navy, began the transformation of the marine by investing with importance its submarine units, the hostility of the old school has been constant and unconquerable. During 15 years of experimental work no accident occurred to justify their apprehensions, and even the disaster in the recent Bizerta lake has not given them the moral force which they reckoned on. The action of M. Thomson, the present minister of marine, in descending in the Korrigan, three days after the Farfadet accident, accompanied by various French naval dignitaries, has wonderfully restored public confidence and has given an implied rebuke to the "old navy" party. Moreover, the naval events of the Russo-Japanese war have shown the utility of various forms of the mosquito fleet, even if the war has also demonstrated the indispensability of the battleship of many thousands of tons.

France possesses 49 of these vessels in active service or in process of construction, with a united crew of about 600 officers, engineers and seamen. Great Britain has five submarines of 120 tons, thirteen of from 180 to 200 tons, and one of 300 tons. Twenty-one more, each of 300 tons, are being constructed. Russia owns about 27, not all of which are completed. Germany, although professing to take no interest in submersible craft, is known to be experimenting in secret with three different types. The United States has eight submarines, Japan six; Spain, in the projected reconstruction of her navy, expects to have several.

It will thus be seen that France is at the head of the world with respect to her submarine power, and she proposes to retain this prestige. Nevertheless a serious danger has for some time past threatened this position. This has been caused of the lack of sufficient crews, the seamen, with good reason, having shown an unwillingness to enter that kind of service unless practically forced to do so. Recruiting was at first a comparatively easy task, because advantages were offered that made it worth while to take on the difficulties and dangers of the work. But toward the end of his term of office M. Pelletan, late minister of the navy, issued a decree practically suppressing all these advantages. Prior to the decree crews on submarines enjoyed special privileges as regards pay and promotion.

In the United States, each man receives $1 extra pay for each descent. In Great Britain such crews receive regularly double pay. In France supplementary pay varying from 25 to 75 per cent was accorded. As a detail, it may be added that a ration of milk of the value of 4 cents a day had been prescribed by naval doctors for all men engaged upon the electric accumulators in order to counteract the effects of lead colic. In general, food was of better quality on submarines and vacations longer; and the men were treated not like ordinary seamen, but with the consideration due to pioneers in a new country.

M. Pelletan, finding something wrong with this system of things, and believing that it tended to hinder rather than develop the new style of craft, brusquely did away with it in a single fortnight; and therefore there was no longer any attraction to seamen to take up the service. One can scarcely blame them, for, besides the danger in incomplete understanding of the novel form of craft, there was the inconvenience of being often shut up for hours in a limited space, breathing destructive acids.

Admiral Fournier and Admiral Gervais, two of the most distinguished and trusted officers of the navy, believe not only that, as Lord Goschen said in 1900, the submarine is "the arm of the poor power," but that it can save the big powers millions a year. Moreover, if the small powers place orders in the dockyards of the world, the big powers must do likewise in proper proportion.

A City of Cretins.

Almost the entire population of Khokand, in Turkestan, suffers from goitre or cretinism. When the Russians occupied the city in 1878, goitre immediately appeared among the troops, and in a few months a tenth of the garrison had developed well-marked tumors. Because of this the headquarters were eventually removed to Marghillau. Khokand is the only place in Turkestan where such a remarkable state of things exists. According to Dr. G. Capus, author of a French work on medicine in Central Asia, there appears to be nothing in the surroundings of the town to account for goitre being endemic. Its sanitary condition is not bad, the altitude but 1,300 feet, and an abundant and pure water supply is obtained from a mountain river. Goitre is due to an abnormal growth of a gland in the neck known as the thyroid, situated just below the so-called Adam's apple. Cretinism is an arrest of mental as well as physical development due to disease of the thyroid. It usually begins from the second to the fifth year of infancy. Some of the dwarfs exhibited as curiosities are the product of this curious disease.

SOME MODERN UTOPIANS.

Places Where War, Poverty and Dishonesty Are Unknown.

Denmark claims that there is not a single person in her domain who cannot read and write. On the northeast coast of New Guinea, the Island of Kutaba, surrounded by a wall of coral three hundred feet high on one side and from fifty to one hundred feet on the other, maintains thirteen villages of natives, to whom war, crime and poverty have been unknown since the beginning of their traditions. The most peaceful and comfortable community in Europe is the commune of the Canton Vaud, in Switzerland. Nearly every one is well off and there are no paupers.

Finland is a realm whose inhabitants are remarkable for their inviolate integrity. There are no banks and no safe deposits, for no such security is essential. You may leave your luggage anywhere for any length of time, and be quite sure of finding it untouched on your return, and your purse full of money would be just as secure under similar circumstances. The Finns place their money and valuables in holes in the ground and cover them with a big leaf. Such treasure is sacredly respected by all who pass it, but, in the rare event of a man wishing to borrow of his neighbor during his absence, he will take only the smallest sum he requires and place a message in the hole telling of his urgent need, promising to repay the amount on a specified date. And he will invariably keep his word, for the Finn is invincible in his independence.

Agneta Park, near Delft, in Holland, is another Utopian example. A tract of ten acres has upon it 150 houses, each with its little garden and with certain common buildings and common grounds. The houses are occupied by the employees of a great distilling company, who form a corporation which owns the park. Each member owns shares in the corporation, and pay rent for his house. The surplus, after all expenses have been paid, comes back to him as dividend. If he wishes to go away, or if he dies, his shares are bought up by the corporation and sold to the man who takes his place.—Golden Penny.

An Arctic Health Resort.

A curious health resort is about to be established in Lapland, way beyond the Polar Circle, according to news received from Stockholm, Sweden. The intention of the government is to erect a sanitarium on the shores of Lake Torne, a long and beautiful sheet of water at Wassijauve, the end of the Ofote Railroad. The latter, by the way, is in itself a curious institution in that in a distance of 121 miles it boasts of only one solitary station. This is not anywhere near any human habitation, but right on the line between Sweden and Norway, and it was erected only for the requirements of the customs officers.

The sanitarium would be an ideal one for people with weak nerves who need absolute rest. Aside from the small settlement at Wassijauve the country is absolutely void of any signs of human existence, except for a few Laplanders who, with their herds of reindeer, pass through once in a while.

Guests at the Arctic sanitarium will have for their only object of interest, aside from the scenery, a scientific station which has been erected by the government out of funds subscribed privately by scientists and laymen interested in the object of the station. The observations and investigations to be conducted here will be various. In summer biological, geological, botanical, entomological and other researches will be made, while at all seasons meteorological, magnetic and other observations are to be made. The station is a solidly built blockhouse containing seven rooms, and it is proposed to build the sanitarium in the same way.

For Fare for a Doll Under Three.

True kindliness does not abound in any particular place. A conductor on a Ridge avenue car the other day gave an example of how the ordinary things of life may be made attractive by the presence of a little kindliness. The car stopped and a little girl carrying a large doll got on. The conductor came in to collect her fare. The little girl, who was about six years old, handed him a nickel. He looked at it and then at her, but didn't register the fare. Her expression was that of perplexity. The conductor then leaned down and asked her for the doll's fare. That request made the little girl's perplexity even greater. But the conductor quickly asked her whether the doll wasn't over three years old, and to her negative reply he said: "Oh! I thought she was, and I was waiting for her fare." Then he smilingly pulled the register strap, and the other passengers who had witnessed the occurrence somehow or other felt better for this touch of whimsical comedy.

The Newest Explosive.

The latest in explosives is powdered aluminum mixed with nitrate of ammonia and put upon the market under the name of "ammonal." This explosive is said to be one of the surest and safest known, as it cannot be exploded by friction or blow, while otherwise containing all requisites of an explosive.—Metal Industry.

The clerk of the parish in England when reading the third chapter of Daniel, wherein the names of Shadrach, Meshack and Abed-nego are three times repeated, after speaking them once called them, during the remainder of the chapter, "the aforesaid gentlemen."

Unhappy Women!

No woman can be happy when her health is undermined. No woman can have good health while she suffers from female weakness, inflammation, ulceration or any disease of the delicate womanly organs. Nervous, sleepless, fretful, suffering in body and mind, she does not live but only exists.

More than a half a million such women have found a perfect and permanent cure for their diseased condition in the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Women cured by this remedy say it is a "wonderful medicine," so perfectly does it restore them to health and comeliness.

There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription," neither does it contain opium, cocaine, nor any other harmful drug. It is in the strictest sense, an honest, temperance medicine. Its ingredients are purely vegetable, and it will agree with the most delicate constitution.

Don't be hypnotized, or over persuaded, into accepting a substitute. This medicine has a record that's worth far more than any difference in price.

Sick and ailing women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, either personally or by letter, absolutely without charge or fee, thus avoiding the unpleasant questionings, offensive examinations and obnoxious local treatments considered necessary by many local practitioners. All correspondence treated as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Write without fear and without fee to Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets

These tiny, sugar-coated anti-bilious granules regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels, cure Constipation and Bad Stomach, attended by foul breath. One or two for laxative, three or four for cathartic.

This great family Doctor Book FREE on receipt of 21 one-cent postage stamps to cover cost of mailing; or, in fine cloth binding 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

RAILROAD NOTES

Special Excursions and Reduced Rates.—Of Interest to our Many Readers.

MILTON FAIR—REDUCED RATES and special train service via Pennsylvania Railroad on account of the Milton Driving Park Association Fair at Milton, Pa., October 3, 4, 5 and 6, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell on these dates round-trip tickets to Milton and return from Bellefonte, Lock Haven, East Bloomsburg, Mt. Carmel, Millersburg, Middleburg, and intermediate stations at rate of single fare for the round trip (minimum rate, 25 cents). Tickets good going and returning only on the date of issue. 2t

UNION COUNTY FAIR. REDUCED Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of persons desiring to attend the Union County Fair, to be held at Brook Park, near Lewisburg, Pa., September 26, 27, 28 and 29, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from East Bloomsburg, and intermediate points, to Brook Park, on September 26, 27, 28 and 29, valid to return on day of issue only, at rate of single fare for the round trip (no rate less than twenty cents).

Special trains will be run on Thursday, September 28, and on Friday, September 29, as follows: Leave Mifflinburg 12:00 noon, Vicksburg 12:08 P. M., Biehl 12:13 P. M.; arrive Brook Park 12:18 P. M. Returning, leave Brook Park on September 28 for Coburn, on September 29 for Glen Iron and intermediate stations at 5:45 P. M. Special trains will also be run on Thursday and Friday, September 28 and 29, between Lewisburg and Brook Park every half hour from 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. 2t

That Little Pain in Your Back

threatens your Kidneys. If allowed to go on a little while you will suffer throughout the entire system. Take at once Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It is the most certain cure known for the treatment of all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Blood. Write Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for free sample bottle and medical booklet. All druggists $1.00.

HUMPHREYS'

Veterinary Specifics cure diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the SICK PART: without loss of time.

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F. F. CURES {COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown, Diarrhea, Dysentery.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES {KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES {SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions, Ulcers, Grease, Farcy.
J. K. CURES {BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat, Indigestion, Stomach Staggers.

60c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

☞ BOOK MAILED FREE.

BOY WORTH TWO GIRLS

New Jersey Judge's Novel Decison.

BOY $6000; GIRL $3000

Future Prospects the Basis.—Claim Made That Woman May Become a Bread Winner, but a Man Must —No Motion Made for a New Trial.

Judge Frederick Adams, in the Essex County Circuit Court at Newark, N. J., handed down a decision that according to well versed lawyers is novel in New Jersey. The decision is that the life of a healthy boy is worth twice as much as that of a girl in equal health and of the same age.

Judge Adams's decision was on motions made by Richard V. Lindabury counsel for the North Jersey Street Railway Company, to upset one verdict for $6,000 given by a jury in favor of Evan H. Eastwood, and another for $5,000 rendered in favor of Henry Werpupp.

The suits grew out of the Clifton avenue grade-crossing disaster of Feb. 19, 1903, when in a collision between a trolley car and a Lackawanna Railroad train, nine Newark High School pupils lost their lives.

Eastwood is the father of Evan F. J. Eastwood, the only boy killed in the accident, while Werpupp is the father of Ella Werpupp, one of the girl victims. The application to upset or reduce the verdicts was made some time ago, on the ground that the damages awarded in each case were excessive.

Judge Adams announced that the Eastwood verdict would stand, but that the Werpupp verdict was excessive that the plaintiff must accept $3,000, with the alternative of undergoing another trial. The Court said:

"The verdict of $6,000 in the Eastwood case has never seemed to me to be excessive and I still maintain it. Let us look at the matter.

"Young Eastwood was in good health, a creditable scholar, of excellent character and in all ways admirable as a young man of high promise. The evidence shows that he had a peculiar aptitude for mechanical construction and to some extent employed his ingenuity to help advance his father's business.

"The father is a healthy man, and the jury may have considered this point that both men would probably have lived for twenty-five years more. The son might have been expected to learn the trade of his father, and so his services would ultimately have been very useful to the firm. I am basing this conclusion upon hopeful, rather than a pessimistic view of the future.

"The jury, I infer, probably concluded that substantial benefits of this kind should be expressible in thousands instead of hundreds of dollars, and I am inclined to agree with the verdict as rendered.

"As to the death of Miss Werpupp she was a very promising young woman, healthy and inspired with ambition to some day earn her living as a school teacher, with, of course, the possibility of her marrying.

"Now, a woman may become a bread-winner; a man must be one. If Miss Werpupp devoted herself to the career of a teacher, as she probably would have done had she lived, she could, after a few years, earn, if greatly successful, at the most about $110 a month.

"Therefore, taking the most optimistic view of her financial value, I think Eastwood's expectations were at least twice as valuable as those of Miss Werpupp. I decide that if the plaintiff in her case shall elect to take $3,000 in place of the $5,000 awarded judgment may stand in that amount."

Boiling Water in the Clouds.

An article upon the route of the Thibet mission, published in a London paper contains an interesting record of temperatures and conditions of life at high altitudes. The mission has necessitated the continued exposure of a very large number of untried men to life at altitudes ranging between 10,000 feet and 15,700 feet, and the general results are of considerable value. The lowest temperature yet reached on the route has been 26 degrees F. at Chuggia on the Tangia, which was, however, only an encampment. Of actual nightly exposure to cold of men and animals Tuna probably holds the record with 17 degrees F. But Pharl has repeatedly reached 15 degrees F., and Kamparab, nine miles distant from Phari, might, if continual registration had been possible there, show a lower figure than either. The normal night minimum during January and February is probably 10 degrees F. for 15,000 feet, warming to 7 degrees F. for 10,000 feet. Mountain sickness has been closely observed by the medical men accompanying the mission. Indigestion has been common on account of the eating of imperfectly cooked food. At 15,000 feet water boils at a temperature about 30 degrees F. lower than at sea-level, and the normal amount of cooking is therefore quite inadequate. At 15,000 feet it is almost impossible to boil rice properly. The Dal, the common red lentil of India, affords a curious example of the difficulty of cooking at high elevations. Out of five different kinds of dal supplied to the troops only one is capable of being cooked at all at heights above 10,000 feet. It is difficult to make the native understand these aberrations of gastrology, and a great deal of insufficient cooking has been the natural result.—Phila. Record.

THE GIRL AND THE DOG

By Roi Cooper Megrue

"Hello, Chum!" he said, as he disappeared into the big chair before the fire. "I have been having a gorgeous time. The devil invented afternoon teas when he was particularly keen; I met all the people I've been trying to forget for ten years."

"She was there," the man said; "she was there. Ah, she's a bully girl, the prettiest, the daintiest; the best; she has the dearest mouth and the softest voice, and the gentlest hand. But you don't understand, do you, Chum? Come here, old boy." The bull terrier, with uncut ears—for the man was tender, even with his dog.

"You'll like her, old boy; she won't ever whip you when you chase cats"—the dog lifted his head, and then, seeing no feline enemy, sank down again. "Just think, she said 'Yes'—that wonderful girl said 'Yes' to me—aren't you surprised? No, of course you wouldn't be. I guess you love me as much as she does—may be more, which is it?" But Chum was snoring comfortably beyond dog dreams of heaven. But the Man went on talking; since he had been alone, Chum asleep or awake, was his confidant—and one who never criticised.

"I can't quite believe it—that it's me she loves. But it must be. Money? Not with those eyes. We'll miss each other a bit, you and I"—the Man said softly. "We'll miss all our good times and romps and fun with the cats and the snapping fox terriers and the walks. But of course we'll have them now and then," the Man added hastily, "just for old times' sake, eh, old boy?" The Man sat quiet and drew the terrier closer to him fondly.

* * *

The Girl did look fair, wonderful, as she sat there in her radiant kimono with her ankle boldly peeping out.

"You do love me," said the Boy.

"Love you? You ask that?"—and the Boy knew in his heart there was no need to ask.

"But I hear everywhere that you are going to marry the big American."

"Money," she answered tersely; "money; but I shall be still yours, all yours," and she took him in her arms.

* * *

"What's that?" said the Girl, drawing away.

"That, why, that's Chum," said the Man, laughing. "I don't believe you two have met, so I brought him around; you don't mind, do you?"

"I hate dogs," said the Girl; her voice was not gentle now.

"Oh, come," said the Man, unbelieving, "you don't hate Chum. You two are going to see a lot of each other, and he's my best friend—eh, Chum?" But Chum did not wag his tail; he was pulling with all the force of his forty pounds toward the Girl. His tail swiched almost like an angry cat's; his lips twitched, baring long pointed teeth that made the Girl shiver slightly. Then Chum growled low, rumbling.

"I hate dogs." The man had never seen her look like that before. Then Chum barked, dangerous, threatening, and growled even more, thought the Man, than if the Girl had been a cat.

"You must get rid of him."

"You must get rid of him," said the Girl, tensely.

"I could hardly do that," began the Man, apologetically, "you see—"

"You may do as you please," she said, coldly, "but you must choose between me and that — that — brute!" She trembled again slightly; that angry dog, seeing behind her mask, was not a pleasant sight. "Please go at once, now—get rid of him."

"Well, of course, I will—still—poor Chum—he's my best friend."

* * *

"You'll be very good to him," he said to the man at the kennel, with just a tremor in his voice. "You see, he's never been alone much—and he's a good dog."

Chum was quiet, very; he seemed to scent something wrong. "Good bye, Chum, good bye." The Man turned to leave, and the dog, in the anguish of being left, threw himself again and again, at the wire netting; his face was bleeding from the sharp impact; one of his nails, caught in the mesh, had been pulled out. But he was watching the Man, who was slowly getting further and further away. Once the Man, hearing these pitiful yelps, stopped and turned back; the yelps changed to those of joy; the dog had seen. But the Man, thinking of the Girl, went on.

* * *

He entered the room; there was no great white ball bounding from the lounge to greet him, with wagging tail. It was lonely this room, now.

"I have done as you asked," he wrote the Girl, "but it seems rather unfair to the dog and to me. I am sure he would love you and think you would come to love him. Shan't I get him back?"

There was no one to talk to this night; and so he went to bed. He was in no humor to see the Girl. . . . The next morning there was a reply from her. "You may do as you please, but as I told you, if I am to marry you I can't have that horrid, nasty, treacherous brute around. That is final; surely this is a small thing for me to ask."

"'Nasty, treacherous'—poor old Chum, who's stuck by me, richer or poorer, better or worse, for six years. I wonder if she'd do as much." And he pondered. The sight of Chum's whip, of the fragments of a rubber ball—he could find none which Chum could not demolish—the unmussed pillows, and a few white hairs—all smote him keenly. It was lonely without the terrier! 'Gad, what a baby I am, but Chum stuck by me, I ought to [illegible] him."

He went out for a walk, but it was unenjoyable; there was no Chum trailing at his heels, or frolicking about. He met three cats—and they passed him unmolested—poor Chum!

Home he found a letter from the kennels. "You asked me to let you know how your dog was. He cried all night, and won't eat this morning. He'll probably be better in a week or two, they usually are."

Then suddenly he remembered—he had been too love blind to do so before—in all their six years together, Chum and he, Chum had only growled at three people like that, and all three had proved rotten bad—roten bad. Was she? No she couldn't be. Yet now when he thought it over she had looked venomous yesterday when she had said, "I hate dogs," and people who didn't like dogs, and whom dogs didn't like—that had always been part of his creed of friendship. He caught sight again of the orderly lounge, of the whip, of the half-eaten slipper—and in his mind he could hear Chum yelping pathetically and refusing to eat, and Chum was always so hungry! He rose uncomfortably; Chum had proved himself time and again—had he Girl?

"You told me to do as I pleased," he wrote, "on second thought I choose the dog."

* * *

Chum was standing in his wire prison as his master came walking quickly down the road; his head and tail drooped pathetically; he was misery. There was the sound of a familiar whistle, but Chum was inattentive; he had been deceived so often these last few hours. The Man stood before him. Chum could not believe it; then suddenly he did. Tail, head, body, legs, in whirling contortions, all testified madly to joy, supremest joy. Staccato barks, expressive yelps, a mad desire to chew his master, made Chum a fair demon of happiness, and the Man had a bit of a lump in his throat as he looked down on his small white friend. He walked home, and it was all very natural, very joyful. Chum was trailing at his heels, now jumping all over him, now in a mad scramble after cats. The Man disappeared into the big chair before the fire. "It's good again, Chum, isn't it? Come, old boy."

* * *

"A note for you, Sir," said the buttons. "Get it, Chum." The dog wagged his way back with the note in his mouth.

"Dear old Pal: Forgive my intrusion in your affairs, but I have just heard of your reported engagement to that girl. I hope it isn't true. Her husband, one of my clients, is suing her for divorce, and we've only just located her whereabouts. Let me know when I can come to tell you all about it."

"Buttons," said the Man with a jump that sent the dog sprawling to the middle of the floor; "Buttons, get me pounds of raw meat, and a steak, and some chops, and some liver. Hurry."

'There you old rascal, you intelligent, nasty, horrid brute; that's all for you. This Girl business is all your fault," and he hit Chum over the head lovingly, and Chum bit back affectionately. "Chum, you are a friend."

It Didn't Work.

"George," said the Colonel to a colored man whom he met on the street. "I wish you would spread news around among your people that I am going to set a spring gun in my hen house, and that if any of them are shot it won't be my fault.

"Yas, sah, I'll do so, but I don't reckon it'll do any good."

"But why won't it?"

"Bekase, sah, as I understands de situashun, dey dun cleaned your hen house out last night and won't have any occasion to go back dar!"

A LAND OF MANY LAWS

Germany Has an Abundance Of Legal Restrictions.

DRUG STORES LIMITED

Government Regulates Number of Apothecaries—Strangers Have to Register at Police Station—Newspaper Slights to the Emperor Punishable by Fine and Imprisonment

A correspondent writing in the Chicago News says: The law keeps close track of everybody who comes into Germany. Strangers must be registered at the police station, at the latest within three days after their arrival in any place, so that if the police have occasion to want them, they will know where to look.

Wage earners are obliged to have reports, amounting to recommendations, which each of their employers must sign and which every new employer may, and generally does, ask for. This is a custom excessively hard on both parties concerned.

The law requires that employers and employes give each other notice of a full month's time when either intends to discharge or to change his position, as the case may be. Hasty discharges must be paid for by the employer.

Everybody knows, of course, how extraordinarily careful people must be in speaking or writing about the emperor. An insult or derogation is punishable by a fine and imprisonment. Editors must be on the constant guard, but as it is impossible for them to be respectful under all and any circumstances, they not infrequently find themselves in trouble. And in order that the right person may be punished if there be any such occasion, all publications bear the name and address of the one responsible for the contents.

The railroads in Germany have been owned by the government since the years immediately following the Franco-Prussian war in 1870-1. At that time it was found difficult to transfer the troops and to prevent another such situation the government took over the management of trains, so that it could have every train at its disposal in case of war. It has succeeded wonderfully well in this undertaking.

The German government controls drug stores. I was a good deal shocked to learn this coming from a country where almost any man can settle down in peace in almost any business he may choose. Far different is it with German druggists, and far different has it been, too, for several centuries. The government decides the location of the drug store, and does it in this way: For every 10,000 people in each city there must be a drug store, and for every 4,000 people in the country. There is a similar kind of arrangement in regard to chimney sweeps, whose wages are paid them by the government out of a special tax fund. These particular drug laws apply only to Prussia. The other divisions of Germany—Bavaria, Wurtemburg and so forth—have other, but similar, regulations.

The Prussian laws are exceedingly numerous and complicated. After the prospective druggist has passed his examination, he must obtain a concession from the government to open a place of business. There is a great variety of concessions, too. When a man has opened a new place he must keep his books in good order for inspection. After three years he is pledged to give over to the government a specified percentage of his profit, year by year, according to his concession. The government also fixes the maximum profit which a druggist can make on various goods.

But what are the objects and results of all this? The fundamental object is the security of the people, the secondary object, security for druggists. For the profession is not dissatisfied with all these laws and all this government. On the contrary, the United German Druggists' Association is very decidedly in favor of it. The business, which very easily becomes overcrowded, is kept in a normal condition. The Germans have observed in other countries that free competition in this as in other lines lowers prices. By restraining the freedom of druggists, the profession is made secure, because when there is only one drug store to 10,000 persons the owner is sure to be kept busy, and as he is protected in demanding profit—all his colleagues are doing the same as he—he is assured of a livelihood. But the public, generally at the mercy of the apothecary, is also benefited; fraud and exorbitant charges cannot be made. Every community, too, is sure of having a drug store.

The "Coming Nation."

Now the American immigration question in Canada has reached a climax. It takes only three years for an immigrant to earn a vote in Canada, and 75,000 former American voters will soon come into their Canadian suffrage. There are, in round numbers, 190,000 males more than 18 years of age in western Canada who formerly lived in the United States, 150,000 of whom are old enough to vote. There are now between 750,000 and 800,000 settlers, with a possible voting population of 240,000, a high percentage because many cattlemen without families are emigrating from Montana and Wyoming.

In eastern Canada thousands of people believe that this invasion means the ultimate annexation of western Canada by the United States. It is called "the coming nation."—World's Work.

Galalith, or "milk stone," is being much used for decorating, and promises to take the place of marble.

King Edward has appointed King Alfonso a general in the British army.

CHINESE DOCTORS POPULAR.

Have a Lucrative Practice in Western Cities.

The method of treating sick persons in some cities is similar to that of the other physicians of the United States and those of Great Britain. They depend much, however, on the examination of the pulse. Their sense of touch is so wonderfully developed that it is said they can determine the condition of the heart as well as some of the other organs merely by the feebleness or strength of the beats; but they say there are no less than twelve different movements of the arteries in the human body, all of which can be detected by feeling the fingers, wrist and arm, says an exchange.

When a patient calls on him for examination, the doctor first presses the arm, wrist and fingers, touching nearly every part. Sometimes ten or fifteen minutes is occupied with this examination. Then he may ask if the patient is married or single, and also his age; but this is about the limit of the examination. Apparently he can tell the nature of the disease without questioning further, and if the caller wishes a prescription he writes one in the ordinary Chinese characters on a generous sized square of paper.

Ringing a bell, he hands the prescription to the Chinese attendant who enters, for each physician has his own shop, filled with the ingredients which he uses in treatment. If he has a large practice he may employ a native chemist, who makes up the prescription.

One of the curious features of Chinese medical treatment is the way in which the physicians administer their remedies. Nearly all the offices of the principal doctors have what may be called a tea room attachment. This is a spacious apartment, well lighted, frequently ornamented with oriental pottery and pictures, and containing small tables, each with two or three chairs. If the invalid does not wish to take his medicine at home, he is ushered into this room, and, while seated at one of the tables, drinks his prescription as he would a cup of tea or a glass of wine. With but few exceptions the medicine is in liquid form, and served hot in dainty Chinese bowls, for most of it is composed of a decoction of herbs.

Each table contains a bowl of raisins, and when the attendant brings in the medicine he also brings in a glass of tepid water. If the drink is bitter, as it usually is, the patient can eat some of the raisins to remove the taste, while with the water he rinses his mouth and throat. Then he is ready to go home, returning the next day for another examination and dose.

Charities of Joe Jefferson

"There need be no surprise at the comparatively small estate left by Joseph Jefferson," said A. L. Erlanger. "To be sure, the immense earnings from his many seasons in 'Rip Van Winkle' and his keen sense of business led the public to believe that there would be millions of dollars left when the great old man of the American stage died; but to those who knew of the charitable side of his personality, and the free hand with which he gave money away to members of the profession who needed it, there should be no surprise that this is not the case.

"I was associated with Mr. Jefferson for many years, and knew, probably, more about his charities than any one else. In fact, I distributed thousands of dollars every year for him, without being asked to account for it in any way. At the least call for aid Mr. Jefferson would say, 'Look up this fellow—I used to know him—and if he needs the money let him have it; only he's kind of proud, so don't let him think it's charity.'

"If I wanted to, I could tell you the names of a dozen or more actors, some of them now living, who received regular weekly amounts from Mr. Jefferson, ranging from $25 up to $100. The late C. W. Couldock I used to pay $100 every week, and it was Mr. Jefferson's orders that Couldock should never want for anything.

"Couldock was a peculiar old man, honest and candid, and a little thing like $100 a week did not prevent his saying what he thought of Mr. Jefferson. Once Jefferson bought an apartment house up in Harlem, a fine, new building, then very fashionable and well appointed.

"'Couldock needs a good place to live,' he said to me. 'Furnish a nice apartment in the house for him, and tell him to occupy it, rent free, with my compliments, just as long as he wants to.'

"I sent for Couldock and gave him the glad tidings. His gratitude was something surprising. He stormed, fumed and swore, and finally blurted out in his most approved 'You are no longer a chee—ild of mine' tone:

"'What! Live in a tenement on that old miser's bounty! No, sir. No, sir. Never-r-r-r-r!'

"He stalked out of my office, pounding the floor with his cane, and I never dared mention the subject to him again."

The Power Behind the Purse.

The determining factor in all modern life is money. The hand that holds the purse rules the world, though the spirit must regulate it. Man is the wage-earner, but the purchasing power of the nation is in the hands of the woman—that is, among the only women who are of any account in the empire, the women of the middle (in all its tiers) and the lower classes.—London Mail.

Liberia exports about 50,000,000 gallons of palm oil a year. It is made from the outer part of the palm nut, not from the kernel.

In Bangkok you travel from the steamer to the hotel on the back of an elephant.

THE JEW AS A RACE.

Modern European Jew Probably Not Connected With Biblical Jew.

That 9,000,000 out of the 10,000,000 Jews now existing may not be Israelites in the strict sense of the word, but may represent a large proportion of Slavic, German, and Hun intermixture, was the suggestion made recently by Dr. Maurice Fishberg as the result of his long study of the anthropology of the Jews of New York.

The problem which the doctor set himself to work out was whether there was any truth in the statement generally accepted by anthropologists that the Jews of today are direct descendants of the Israelites of ancient times, and that little if any intermixture had taken place between them and the various peoples among whom they had lived. Dr. Fishberg measured about two thousand persons as to the stature, cephalic index, eye color, and hair color, and found that by comparing the averages of these several measurements with those of the corresponding characters of the Christian races of the countries where the Jews had been born that Jews coming from Russia, Germany, Poland, Galicia, and Roumania resembled in type the Christian inhabitants of these countries.

The possibility of racial intermixture is strengthened by the fact that the Jews have lived in these several countries for many hundred years, monuments proving conclusively that they have been in southern Russia for 2,000 years and in Poland for 900.

There is one source of difficulty, however, and this is in the matter of eye and hair color. A large proportion of Jews of all localities are light haired or light eyed or both. But, strange to say, where the Christian population is most blonde the Jews are least, as in Lithuania or northern Russia and Germany. In southern Germany and Russia, on the contrary, where the natives are darker, the Jews are lighter. Dr. Fishberg is not yet able to explain this contradiction One thing is clear from all this. The modern European Jew is much more allied by physical characters with the native Christian population than with the races generally looked upon as pure Semitic as the Arabs and the peoples of Palestine.

It is very probable, therefore, concluded Dr. Fishberg, that the modern European Jew is not intimately connected by blood with the true Semitic Jews of the Biblical times.—New York Evening Post.

Fighting Fires in China.

"I was in Pekin," said a tourist, 'when a fire broke out a few doors below the house in which I was lodging, and at the first alarm I rushed out and into the burning structure to see what could be saved. I was at once arrested, and, later on, discovered the Chinese way of fighting a fire.

"A policeman first required an affidavit of the head of the houshold to the effect that he did not deliberately set the house ablaze, and, for this purpose, took him before an official half a mile away. A second was stationed to see that no one removed any furniture until the papers had been made out.

"After a lapse of forty minutes the firemen arrived. They looked at the burning house and decided that it was on fire. After much argument, it was further agreed that it would be a waste of water to try to put out the flames. After the name, age and habits of the owner had been taken, the fire department retired in good order. As the flames were unhindered, the house burned to the ground, and when the owner returned he was beaten by his neighbors for endangering their property. I was held in durance vile for two hours, and then fined 35 cents."

Lost Language.

A monument to a lost language is to be found in the village of St. Paul, near Penzance, in Cornwall, and it is believed to be the only monument in existence which marks the death of a vanished tongue. It commemorates the death of the last woman who spoke in the Cornish language, and was erected by a Frenchman.

It is a granite obelisk about seven feet high and is built into the churchyard wall, the front facing the highway, where it is plainly discernible by all who pass that way. The upper part is in the form of a Maltese cross. The inscription reads as follows: "Here lieth interred Dorothy Pentreath, who died in 1777, said to have been the last person who conversed in the ancient Cornish, the peculiar language of this country from the earliest records till it expired in the 18th century in parish of St. Paul."

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THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes tested and fitted with glasses.
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DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Crown and bridge work
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SPECIALTY,
Corner Main and Centre Streets.
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Columbia & Montour Telephone connection.

DR. W. H. HOUSE,
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All styles of work done in a superior manner all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

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FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
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Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL
Franklin of Phila..	$400,000	$3,198,529	$1,008,5
Penn'a, Phila.....	400,000	3,525,160	1,419,
Queen, of N. Y.	500,000	3,588,915	1,021,8
Westchester, N. Y.	300,000	1,753,307	426,
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,689	2,864

Office—First Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor.
All claims promptly adjusted and paid.

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SADE T. VANNATTA.
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GENERAL INSURANCE
Office 238 Iron St., BLOOMSBURG,
Oct. 31, 1901. tf

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Hartzel, Prop.
No. 121 West Main Street
Large and convenient sample rooms, both rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor.
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, both rooms, hot and cold water and all

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1905.

SOME NEW TELEPHONE IDEAS.

There Will Be a Big Consolidation of Independent Lines.

It has been given out that a preliminary inspection is being made of the telephone systems independent of the Bell lines. It is proposed to organize a central operating long-distance company of them. There is $12,500,000 invested in this manner, and the lines are all to be united under one company, capitalized at first at $50,000,000, then later at $200,000,000.

It is not generally known, but there are more independent telephones in existence in the United States than Bell 'phones. There are 2,500,000 independent telephones in use, to 2,000,000 Bell telephones. The purpose of the inspection is to form consolidation of these independent companies, so far as the long-distance end of the business is concerned.

The above is an idea advanced some time ago, by Senator Kline, who is vice president of the Consolidated Telephone Company, of this State. The system to be adopted is to have an exclusive line for long distance talking without being annoyed with the different exchanges on the route.

This system will also apply to near by cities, giving the right to a person to talk to Philadelphia direct, without disturbing the exchanges at either Mauch Chunk or Allentown on the line. It is a system that the business man has long looked for, as it will save him many vexatious delays and annoyance.

In speaking of the automatic system of the Consolidated, which is supposed to do away with the telephone girls, Senator Kline said that there was not much in that rumor for it would be almost impossible to dispense with the girls in the different exchanges. Even if the Automatic system would prove all right, it would be necessary to have the girls employed in some capacity around the exchanges. The automatic system is a thing that is only being experimented with yet, and no person can now tell with what results it can be operated. He intimated that telephone companies will be continually presented with new devices for the betterment of the service, and that when a company finds out that which will most benefit in that direction, they are apt to adopt it. "At present," he said, "we are trying to make more perfect our system in this city, as it is not satisfactory to ourselves or patrons, and that we expect to have done as soon as possible."

Spanish War Veterans

Sunbury is Making Preparations for the Reunion There Next Month.

Members of the Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, of Sunbury, held a meeting at the armory in that place Saturday evening to make arrangements for the reunion, which will be held in Sunbury on Saturday, October 28, which is to be made one of the most pleasant and successful events of its kind since the ending of the Spanish-American War.

General Gobin and Adjutant General Stewart will be invited to be present to make addresses. The afternoon meeting will be held at the armory and in the evening at the court house.

"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS."

"The Sign of the Cross," a play that has held its own in spite of the flight of time, and which has drawn to the playhouse not only the persons usually to be found in a theatre but priests, clergymen and non-theatre goers of every denomination, will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House on Thursday evening, Sept 21. The play is unique because it deals successfully with a religious subject and at the same time tells a story that is so thrilling, so full of heart interest and intense human passions that it appeals to all lovers of a sensational and spectacular stage presentation. The company that will be seen in this city is a very superior organization, and is under the management of N. C. Wagner.

Nanticoke Health Board Censured.

Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, the State Health Commissioner made a visit to Nanticoke Tuesday, where there are now nearly 140 typhoid fever cases in the emergency hospital and throughout the borough. He made a general inspection and had a consultation with Dr. Johnson, of Philadelphia, as to the condition of affairs. Before leaving the town he advised what course was to be pursued in the future, at the same time he rebuked the Board of Health of Nanticoke for the bad sanitary condition in which the town was allowed to become previous to the outbreak of the disease.

In brief Dr. Dixon said: "The State Department of Health is not only working to save the lives of the sick, but to prevent spread of the contagion and at the same time set the engineers to work to recommend to the municipality plans for the future health of its citizens."

A Bridal Party.

A cab stood in front of the court house on Wednesday morning, and the occupants were evidently the members of a bridal party. There were two young ladies and a young man One of the young ladies wore a bridal veil and carried a large bouquet, and there was no mistaking her for any other than the bride. The groom was in the court house having a mistake corrected in the marriage license which had been made out by a justice. Upon his return the party drove to the Lutheran Parsonage and the two were married by Rev. J. E. Byers.

Veterans' Association

The Columbia County Veteran Association will hold their annual meeting at Catawissa Saturday, September 23rd. Business meeting at 10 o'clock A. M. Good turnou desired.

A. H. SHARPLESS, Secretary.

Domestic Help is Scarce.

The Demand is Far Greater than the Supply

In the opinion of the managers of the employment agencies of Philadelphia and also judged by the experiences of the householders in this town, who have recently endeavored to secure household help, girls for domestic service have never been so scarce as they are at the present time.

The manager of a large employment agency in Phila., said: "I have been in the business for the last twenty years and never in all my experience has help been so scarce. That is, women and girls for domestic service. I cannot account for their scarcity except that girls nowadays have specialties and do not engage for general housework as they used to.

"One girl will want a position as cook, another as chambermaid and still others as child's nurses. Then many of the women and girls who ten years ago would have been glad of a good home with fair wages, now get situations in stores as saleswomen, in factories running various kinds of machines, and typewriting has spoiled many a good house servant and you will be surprised to know that many girls are in the choruses of many musical plays who years ago would have been playing tunes on the washboard."

The owner of another agency said: "Yes, there is a scarcity of house servants. I never had such a difficult time obtaining help for my customers. One reason, I think is that the educational facilities in the country are so much greater than they used to be that the girls who used to come to the city looking for work are now contented to stay at home. The men with whom they associate are better educated than they were twenty years ago and the girls settle down and get married.

"If only some of the girls who have to grub from morning till night for their bread and butter would decide to go into domestic service they would find their lot much improved. Instead of sleeping in the garret and getting up at 4 o'clock to milk cows they would have a comfortable room, pleasant work and would earn good wages.

The question is getting to be a serious one for families who keep house and every day in the newspapers are six columns of help wanted in the domestic line to one of situations asked for. The greatest evil and one most often mentioned is the annual migration to the Summer resorts of thousands of girls who take places for the Winter only.

Don't Get Footsore! Get Allen's Foot-Ease

A wonderful powder that cures tired, aching, swollen sweating feet and makes new or tight shoes easy. Ask to-day for Allen's Foot-Ease. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25 cts. Don't accept any substitute. 9-21 4t

GENERAL NEWS

Walter C. Walton committed suicide at Worcester, Mass., by drowning in the reservoir of the water system, and it will cost the city $17,000 to draw off the water, as the Mayor has ordered.

The sinking of Admiral Togo's battleship, the Mikasa, and the loss of six hundred of her gallant sailors is one of those strange chances of fortune that no one can account for. After going through the greatest naval engagements of modern times, practically unscathed, the boat was sunk in a peaceful harbor by an explosion in her own magazine.

The Massachusetts Committee of One Hundred on reciprocal trade, which is composed of many prominent Republicans, has issued a call to Republican voters to join with them to obtain the adoption of a plank in the platform of the coming Republican State convention, favoring a revision of the tariff. Republican voters are asked to forward a petition to the convention to insert the following in the platform:

"We demand that hides, coal, iron ore, lumber and wood pulp be placed by Congress on the free list, and that duties upon manufactured and other articles be reduced wherever existing duties are higher than are needed for any just purpose of protection."

The committee declares that the extreme protectionist interests have so far influenced the "machine" of the Republican party of the State that it does not intend to have expression given to the tariff revision sentiment, but, instead, to suppress at the convention any genuine declaration in favor of it and to nominate one or more candidates known to be hostile to the policy.

Republicans are urged to nominate candidates who favor tariff changes and closer trade relations with Canada and Newfoundland.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of, The Kind You Have Always Bought

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Exceptional Man

Progressive Employers and Business Men are Always Looking for Him

Progressive employers are always looking for the exceptional man or woman, the one who can step out from the crowd and do things in an original way, who can economize in processes, who can facilitate business, says *Success* for September. They are always looking for the earmarks of leadership, of superior ability. They are looking for the progressive employee with new ideas who can help them to be more of a success. They know very well that they can get any number of automatons—multitudes who will do a thing just well enough to keep their places—but they are looking for originality, individuality, for up to date methods. They want employees who can put things through with vigor and determination, without lagging, whining, apologising or asking questions. Nothing can bar the advancement of employees of this kind. Nobody can keep them down. If by chance someone above you is actually trying to prevent your promotion for selfish reasons, it ought to be very flattering to you to know that he is trying to keep you back, and should make you all the more determined to get ahead. It is a pretty good indication that there is some reason for his fear, and that you have material in you for a better place. This should encourage you to redouble your efforts to do your work so well, to stamp such superiority upon everything you touch, to acquit yourself so much better than the man who is trying to keep you down—to be so much pleasanter, so much more of a man, that it will be only a question of time when you will get the position you are striving for, or perhaps a better one.

Peaches Allowed to Rot

There are peach orchards in Center county in which the fruit is allowed to go to waste because the owners are too busy with their other farm work to gather and market the fruit, says the Bellefonte *News*.

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

Entrance through Roy's Jewelry Store. tf

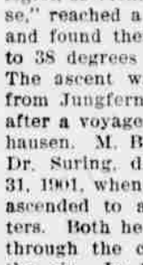
Altitudes Attained by Balloons.

Mr. James Glaisher in 1862 reached an altitude by balloon of 8,838 meters; Tressandier in 1875 attained to 8,600 meters, and Balsan in 1900 to 8,558 meters. On June 24 last M. Berson, along with Dr. von Schrotter, physiologist, of Vienna, in the balloon "Prusse," reached a height of 8,759 meters, and found there a temperature of 37 to 38 degrees centigrade below zero. The ascent was made at 9.15 a. m. from Jungfernheide, and the descent, after a voyage of eleven hours, at Uthausen. M. Berson, in company with Dr. Suring, did better still on July 31, 1901, when in the same balloon he ascended to a height of 10,800 meters. Both he and the doctor fainted through the cold and rarefaction of the air. In 1894 Berson, in the "Phenil," attained to 9,155 meters. Such high ascents are now possible owing to the use of oxygen for breathing, but still they are dangerous.—London Globe.

Unwelcome Women Students.

The decrease in the number of women students in German universities from 1,271 last Sept. to 850 this year shows that the crusade against women in these institutions is continuing. It is said that the object in making the conditions of entrance so hard is to rule out insufficiently prepared women from Russia, notably Jewesses.

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY



Pleasant to Take, Powerful to Cure, And Welcome In Every Home.

KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is adapted to all ages and both sexes, affording permanent relief in all cases caused by **impurity of the blood**, such as **Kidney, Bladder** and **Liver Complaints**; cures **Constipation** and **Weaknesses** peculiar to women.

It proves successful in cases where all other medicines have totally failed. No sufferer should despair as long as this remedy is untried. It has an unbroken record of success for over 30 years, and has won hosts of warm friends.

Are you suffering from any disease traceable to the causes mentioned? If so, **Dr. Kennedy** has staked his personal and professional reputation on the statement that **Favorite Remedy** will do you good.

Send for a **free trial bottle** and booklet containing valuable medical advice on the treatment of various diseases. Write also for an **"Easy Test"** for finding out if you have kidney disease. Address **Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y.**

REMEMBER, the full name is Dr. David Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY, made at **Rondout, N. Y.**, and the price is **$1.00** (six bottles $5.00) at all druggists in the United States, Canada and foreign countries.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

A Cream of Tartar Powder free from alum or phosphatic acid

OUR FIRST BLANKET SALE

New Blankets and Comforters at 20% discount until September 2nd, after that regular marked prices will prevail.

10.00	Blankets	8.00
7.50	Blankets	6.00
5.00	Blankets	3.95
3.50	Comforters	2.80
3.00	Comforters	2.40
2.00	Comforters	1.60
1.50	Comforters	1.19

R. E. Hartman,

SUCCESSOR TO

I. W. HARTMAN & SON

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

Is it true you want to look old? Then keep your gray hair. If not, then use Hall's Hair Renewer, and have all the dark, rich color of early life restored to your hair.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send $1.00 to R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Milton's Coming Fair.

The fall meeting of the Milton Fair Association will be held on the society's grounds at Milton, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 4th, 5th and 6th. The management has completed every arrangement for the most interesting and entertaining exhibition. In addition to the fine displays that characterize a well conducted and successful agricultural fair, there will be band concerts each day. There will be two distinct attractions every day, each giving several performances. These attractions embrace Prof. Bristel's celebrated horse show, with the world renowned mule comedian, and Prof. Hampton's trained animal show, a most wonderful aggregation. There will be three races every day, and the outlook is that we will have some very fine stock in the entries. The Milton fair has no gamblers, it tolerates nothing immoral on the grounds, and does its best to protect its patrons in every way. Everybody goes to the Milton fair—you meet everybody there. Remember the dates—October 4th, 5th and 6th. The railroads will run special trains with a low rate for the round trip.

W. L. Douglas SHOES

W. L. Douglas $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes have by their Excellent style, Easy fitting and Superior wearing qualities achieved the largest sale of any shoes of the price in the world.

Fall styles now in stock let us fit you with a pair.

W. H. MOORE,

Corner Main and Iron Sts.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

USE BLACK DIAMOND WHISKY

7-6 tf.

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO., AND BOWLBY.

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

WASH MACHINES

Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

J. SALTZER,

Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

NOW IS THE TIME

of year when you think of cleaning house, also of cleaning up the rubbish and foul matter which has accumulated about your premises, to guard against sickness, but do you ever give the second thought to the old built-in unsanitary Plumbing Fixtures which breed disease right in your own houses. If you think of installing

NEW FIXTURES

I am ready to quote you good prices on *STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO'S Enamel Goods*, all fully guaranteed.

All Jobbing of Plumbing and Heating Promptly Attended to.

P. M. REILLY,

438 Centre St. Bell 'Phone

Beagle Studio,

Prompt attention given

Photographic Work

Crayons, Framing, Copying and Bromide Enlargements. Made at Short Notice.

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